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SHANGHAI

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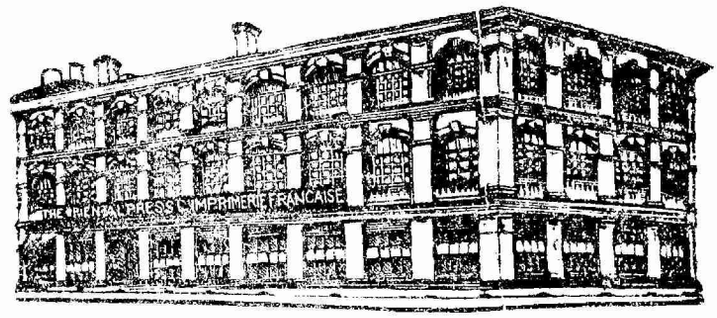

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Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from March 21 to March 31, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	306536	845011	3931	1155478	.....	55459	1804785	842632	.....	10.79	1250409	95306	.....	7.62
Peking-Mukden	436201	410677	25647	872525	268357	.....	5295124	920127	.....	17.38	865515	28789	.....	3.33
Tientsin-Pukow	339765	202860	5223	547848	57582	.....	3926344	67309	.....	1.71	716073	129982	.....	18.15
Shanghai-Nanking	118125	58201	3504	179828	14265	.....	1440707	138646	.....	9.62	370080	.....	5261	-1.42
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	63269	25355	927	89551	11894	.....	618026	47995	.....	7.76	193548	44063	.....	22.76
Cheng-Tai	26097	121652	319	148068	27734	.....	1127716	347111	.....	30.78	196590	23725	.....	12.06
Canton-Kowloon	26594	2949	700	30243	3891	.....	257567	6839	.....	2.65	66845	1310	.....	1.96
Kirin-Changchun	28498	45021	743	74262	25170	.....	586789	242888	.....	41.39	100798	8744	.....	8.67
Taokow-Chinghua	6607	20392	528	27527	.....	2955	231252	.....	9142	3.95	56096	360	.....	0.64
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3958	16698	.....	20656	2272	.....	142903	28412	.....	19.87	44280	.....	.....	.....
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														
Kaifeng-Honan	25233	25244	1016	51493	.....	416	371514	33765	.....	9.08	70124	.....	1081	-1.54
Wuchang-Changsha	22722	37550	.....	60272	28799	.....	405657	133903	.....	33.00	184527	123286	.....	66.81
Ssu-Tsen	11198	25838	27	37063	13482	.....	254607	83255	.....	32.69	29730	3662	.....	12.31
TOTAL	1414801	1837448	42565	3294814	394616	.....	22462981	2883740	.....	12.83	4144615	452885	.....	10.93

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN a famous book dealing with China that was written by an Englishman who has perhaps done more than any other foreigner to collect information regarding China and the Orient, we find this paragraph:

> "The Americans.... sent a ship direct to Canton in 1784, a year after the conclusion of the treaty of Versailles. A good trade was made, and the experiment was followed up. Favored by the native enterprise of American merchants and seamen, by freedom from the restrictions of privileged incorporated monopoly, and by the neutral status which, for a quarter-century, was enjoyed by Americans almost alone among the nations of the West, American trade advanced by bounds, and soon occupied second place in the commercial world of Canton."

In the long period from 1784 to 1860 the American clipper ships were common along the China coast and the position of second place in the trade of China was maintained. The trade amounted to about $6,000,000 a year. On July 12, 1843 President John Tyler of the United States of America sent a letter to the Emperor of China which contained the following sentence:

> "Our minister is authorized to make a treaty to regulate trade. Let it be just. Let there be no advantage on either side."

MR. Caleb Cushing, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, was the first "Commissioner and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" of the United States to China. He arrived at Macao, with an escort consisting of a frigate and a sloop-of-war on February 24, 1844. He had considerable difficulty in presenting his credentials, and the various documents he sent to the Emperor in order to obtain an interview make interesting reading today. After he had been baffled

several times he sent a note to the viceroy that alluded to a recent "unpleasantness" between China and England because of similar difficulties, and concluded his note in the following words:

> "We have no desire whatever to dismember the territory of the empire. Our citizens have at all times deported themselves here in a just and respectful manner. The position and policy of the United States enable us to be the most disinterested and the most valuable of the friends of China. I have flattered myself, therefore, and cannot yet abandon the hope, that the Imperial government will see the wisdom of promptly welcoming and of cordially responding to the amicable assurances of the government of the United States."

ANOTHER interesting phase of these early relations of America with China is that Mr. Cushing, the first American minister, was responsible for the introduction of extraterritoriality in 1844. It grew out of a case where a sailor on an American ship had killed a native Chinese woman by dropping an earthenware jar over the side of the ship upon the woman's head. The sailor was first tried on the ship and pronounced guilty but was not delivered up to the Chinese authorities. The Chinese then boycotted the American trade until finally the sailor was delivered up to the Chinese authorities, by whom he was again tried, found guilty and executed. The trial was secret and no Americans were permitted to attend. In another case somewhat later, the American minister refused to deliver up the prisoner to the Chinese authorities and had him tried before a jury of six American residents of Canton. In a letter to the American Consul at Canton regarding this case, the American Minister enunciated the principle of extraterritoriality. It is unfortunate that a complete historical record of these early relations of China and the United States has not been collected into a separate volume, especially for use in the American school in Shanghai. For example the treaty of Wanghia signed between China and America on July 3, 1844, contained among its various provisions a clause pertaining to the opium traffic as follows:

> "—it is provided—that citizens of the United States engaged in this or any other contraband trade shall receive no protection from the American government nor shall the flag of the United States be abusively employed by other nations, as a cover for the violation of the laws of China."

IT is a curious coincidence that the present revival of American trade relations with China on an extensive scale should follow another "Treaty of Versailles." In the first case American ships opened the trade, but the business was financed through bills of exchange on London which, according to the records, "in 1833 amounted to $4,772,516—and to that extent London levied toll on the American trade at Canton." Now with other necessary elements of trade supplied and with new American ships in abundance, the trade naturally is expected to expand. In those early relations with China there was another significant element: That was the co-operation of the American, British and other foreign emissaries of trade and diplomacy. Their relations, while competitive and not always mutually friendly, usually were co-operative and to the good of all concerned. For example, Shanghai which was opened as a British trading port owes its international status to an American Consul, Mr. John N. A. Griswold, who in 1848 raised the American flag over his house and kept it up and according to Mr. Morse's *International Relations of the Chinese Empire*, "the peculiar international status of Shanghai was determined from that day." The French on their part didn't cooperate and established their own "concession francaise," which also exists to this day. A notice to American citizens resident at Shanghai signed by Mr. Edw. Cunningham, Acting Vice-Consul, U. S. A., printed in the North-China Herald on March 20, 1852, read as follows:

> "The undersigned deems it proper to inform his countrymen, as there seems to be some misapprehension upon the point, that any purchases of land within Shanghai or in its neighborhood effected according to the terms of the Treaty can be settled, and confirmed with the Chinese officers through this consulate, without the intervention in any manner of any other foreign authority. The right has been uniformly maintained by the United States authorities, has been acted upon by Mr. Consul Griswold, and in a recent correspondence with H. E. the Taotai, has been fully acknowledged by him."

CHINA'S total foreign trade for 1919 went to Tls. 1,277,806,792 which is by far the highest figure on record. The figures for the preceding year were roughly Tls. 1,040,000,000; for 1914, Tls. 926,000,000; and for 1909 or ten years ago, Tls. 757,000,000. America's trade with China for 1919 amounted to Tls. 211,000,000 or 16½ percent of China's total. This represented an increase of 55 percent over the previous year's figures of Tls. 136,000,000 and an increase of 283½ per cent over the trade of the two countries in 1910 which amounted to Tls. 55,000,000. In 1919 American merchants for the first time lead in the trade of Shanghai, China's chief commercial port, the figures being $194,906,000 for the United States, $156,832,210 for Japan, $129,146,860 for Great Britain, and $46,607,431 for France. The merchant abroad whose chief

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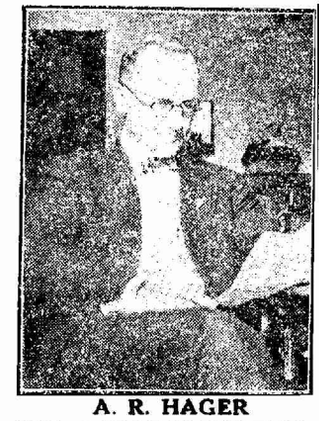


A. R. HAGER
INT. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

knowledge of China is that of a country of civil war, riots, and plagues, naturally wonders how the trade of the country keeps up, and marvels at the regular increase. An article elsewhere in this issue by Mr. Hollington K. Tong regarding the present political situation explains in a general way how it happens. The general facts in the case are that the Chinese people whether they live in Yunnan, Szechuen, Kiangsu, or Manchuria think pretty much the same and have no essential differences. The differences that the outside world hears about are the differences of the military governors who are in reality petty feudal chieftains in their various strongholds. The central government is weak and inefficient and is able to enforce its power only so long as it can supply funds to the various military commanders and keep them pacified. When it fails, the governors usually declare their independence, go over to the other side, or raise a little hell on their own account. The Chinese people and merchants who have grown used to this eternal muddle manage some way to carry on their business in spite of the difficulties. Despite the condition of anarchy which exists in many quarters, the country is developing and increasing its general prosperity, although the government on the other hand is so far in debt that the future looks hopeless.

AS to how long it will require before China has a well developed government and an orderly country in the ordinary Western sense of the word, only a fool would prophesy. Compared with present day Russia, China is a paradise of order and general deportment. It is foolish to expect China, with its great expanse of territory exceeding that of the United States, and a population probably four times as large as America, to jump from a paternalistic form of absolute monarchy to a modern form of democracy, over night. No! not even if the night is a quarter century long. If a true democracy is founded on anything, it is general education of the people who seek to govern themselves. Of China's 400,000,000 people, only the barest fraction have any sort of education, the remainder are living in the worst form of ignorant darkness with not even the meagerest reading knowledge of their own language. There are now said to be some 3,000,000 children in school, and the number is rapidly increasing in spite of the general political disorder. In many sections the ratio of school attendance may approximate western nations, while in other sections there are no schools. The present student movement which had its beginning a year ago following the announcement of the award of Shantung Province to Japan by the Paris Peace Conference, has probably stirred China more than any other event in recent years. It showed the people of the country their real weakness industrially and politically and it is altogether possible that the general modernization of the country will date from this period. The Chinese students, educated classes and merchants are now seriously working to bring order to the country. In many ways it is a race between Chinese industrial development and Japanese control of the country. The student movement, while first aimed at Japan and their own unpatriotic officials, goes far deeper in many essential particulars. There is a deep desire for simplification of the language; there is being developed a love of country in place of the old loyalty to clan and district; there is a desire for manufacturing industries and modern means of communication; there is a desire for general education; there is a desire for sanitation and public health; there is a desire for a better morality in business and government; there is a desire for more newspapers printed in a simple language that all may read; and there has been developed a hatred for militarism and autocracy that approximates the feelings of peoples everywhere. In some schools the advanced students spend their leisure time in conducting free schools for less fortunate children. In many places there have been curious turns to the student movement. In the higher normal school at Peking, examinations have been abolished. Other schools have sent delegations to Japan in a childish attempt to convert the Japanese government away from its present policy of militarism and aggression. The students are reading foreign books and periodicals. More students will go abroad for higher educations this year than ever before. Out of it all is bound to develop a new China—and what that China will be depends upon the present younger generations of Chinese—and upon the treatment accorded this new China by other nations. And in this connection we repeat a sentence from an earlier discussion of this subject: The outside nation that *gives China most* in her present difficulties will *gain the most* when the new development becomes effective.

SENATOR Warren G. Harding of Ohio has received the nomination as Republican candidate for President of the United States and his running mate as Vice-President is Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts. Senator Harding is a native of the state of Ohio and is fifty-five years of age. By profession he is a journalist, having been editor of a newspaper for more than thirty years. He served as Lieutenant Governor of Ohio for one term, was defeated for the governorship and later was elected to the United States Senate in 1915. He is a prominent member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has traveled extensively in

Hon. Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China.

Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Councillor to the American Legation, Peking.

Europe. In addition to membership on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Harding is chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. He is married and is a member of the Baptist Church. Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, candidate for the vice-presidency, is a native of Massachusetts and made his reputation as an advocate of law and order in the serious industrial troubles which threatened that state several months ago. The only other information regarding the Republican National Convention that has been received in this part of the world deals with a compromise on the Republican Platform to the effect that the action of the Senate regarding the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant was upheld and the Convention did not declare against the ratification of the Treaty and the League Covenant. This means that the Republicans will go before the voters as advocates of the Treaty and League with reservations. Senator Harding's intimate connection with the Foreign Relations Committee and the Committee on the Philippines will bring satisfaction to Americans in this part of the world, since it indicates some knowledge of the problems affecting America that are involved out here. The general lack of news regarding this important American political event in this part of the world is deplorable. Although the convention had been in session for an entire week, the first news of any consequence was not received until Sunday, June 13, and that came in a private message to *Millard's Review* from Manila where it had been received by American wireless.

PATRIOTISM may not be allowed a place in the field of commerce and industry by the average business man and such a quality may not find a resting place in domestic commercial life in the various countries of the world but, hackneyed as the expression may be, foreign commerce follows the flag and foreign trade is builded upon a foundation which includes patriotism. It is the natural course of events that, all things being equal, merchants in a foreign nation will favor the goods manufactured or sold by their own nationals. And in many instances it may be the case that a product not quite up to the standard of another may be pushed because it bears the stamp of the "home" country. This is a fact which some American manufacturers and exporters who are doing business in China have not come to realize. They are willing, in order to get into the field, to entrust the representation of their goods to the first applicant regardless of creed or nationality and feel that they are accomplishing something in the export trade when orders amounting to several thousands of dollars are received within the course of a year or so. They are not willing to make the expenditures necessary for the investigation of the trade field themselves nor are they willing to send their own representative into the countries to investigate firms making applications for agencies. There are products which have scant sales which hold the possibilities for the widest possible distribution but which are cramped and choked for the want of proper representation. This is particularly true of China where the stripped hulks of what might have been extremely profitable business ventures are wrecked because of a lack of American represention. The charge has been made that firms in the past engaging in importing have taken the agency for American goods for two reasons: either to stifle them for the betterment of a similar product handled by the same firm and made elsewhere or to be used in cases of emergency in the event that delivery might not be obtained from the other country. This charge is not altogether unjust and reflects only on the American manufacturer who has been careless enough to permit such a thing to happen. Other nationals cannot be blamed but should rather be emulated for pushing the goods of their own countries. And when the matter is summed up for its final analysis what American business needs in China as it needs elsewhere is either the opening of direct branch offices of the manufacturers or giving over of the agency to a throughly investigated one hundred percent American firm which has distributing channels capable of giving a maximum of service. American business in China is the basis of judgement for the Chinese of the American public and nation as a whole and the "man back home" should realize this. Foreign trade should enlist the services of the highest and most efficient types of American business men, who at the same time are representative citizens of the United States. American manufacturers should combine patriotism with their export business and in return they will find that such a combination pays dividends and is more than worth while.

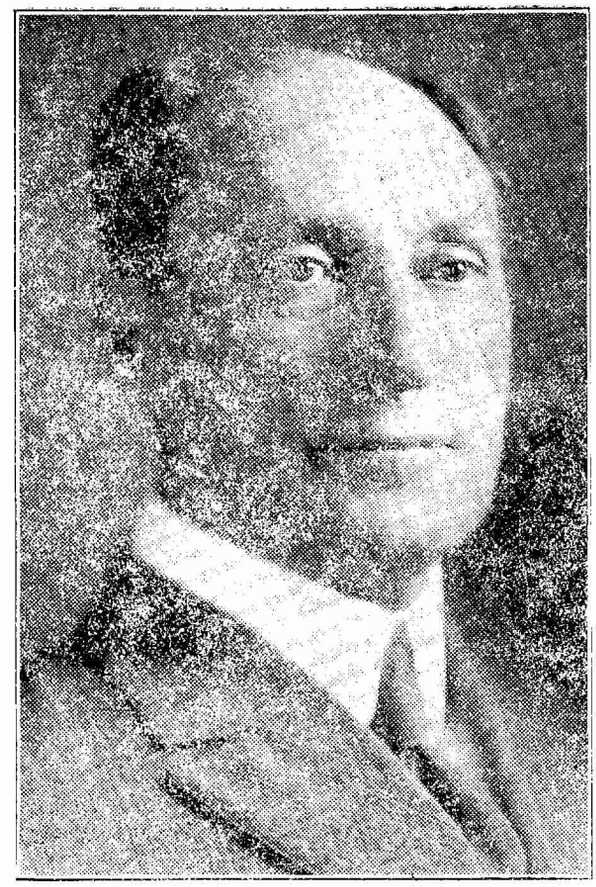
THE *New Republic* in its issue of April 21, seems to have summed up in the following paragraph, the general Japanese situation in Siberia almost as well from New York as it might have been done had the paragraph been written on this side of the world on the very "firing line" as it were, or *may be:*

> By courtesy Japan has been counted among the "liberal Powers" for almost six years. Her seizure of Vladivostok will dispel any lingering idea that she ever belonged to that category. The city was living in peace and good order, under a regime that was neither Bolshevik nor counter-revolutionary. The American soldiers had departed with a good will toward the citizens that was as well reciprocated as could be expected under the trying circumstances. The Japanese were of course going to leave, but not immediately. Hardly had the Americans sailed when the Japanese, "by a well planned surprise manoeuvre," seized the city. The population was celebrating Easter, when the Japanese covered the "Red headquarters" by machine guns, shelled the Zemstvo building and proceeded to clean up street after street, while big guns shelled the hills across the bay. By this gross act of military aggression the Japanese also succeeded in shelling the position of every honest friend of Japanese in the western world. Our militarists will applaud Japan's action: it insures a hearing for every anti-Japanese rumor and justifies the project of maintaining a Pacific fleet that will quite outclass any fleet Japan can afford to build.

IN order that a permanent record may be made of China's attitude toward the renewal or revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, we reproduce herewith the complete text of China's statement of position on the subject:

"Three months ago the attention of the Chinese government was drawn to statements appearing in the world's press regarding the renewal or termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Inasmuch as an important element in the text of both of the 1905 and 1911 agreements was section B. of the Preamble, which treated of matters affecting China's international standing and international relations without the prior assent of China having been obtained and inasmuch as public opinion throughout the

Hon. Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China.



Hon. Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul-general for the U. S., Shanghai

Republic had long shown deep resentment at this condition of affairs the government decided that the time had arrived to address representations to the British government.

"Instructions were consequently sent to the Chinese Minister in London to make formal inquiries regarding the reports appearing in the press and to point out that while obviously the international arrangements of other Powers did not in the ordinary course of events concern others than the high Contracting Parties, the treatment of China merely as a territorial entity in the written text of any such agreements would no longer be tolerated by the public opinion of the country and would indeed be viewed by all as an unfriendly act.

"To these first inquiries China received the following verbal reply: first that the question of the renewal or termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had not yet come up for consideration; secondly, that inasmuch as the successive agreements had been couched in the same language, it would naturally follow that if the Alliance were renewed it must follow the same lines."

"In consequence of this reply a Memorandum was prepared analyzing the three successive Alliance instruments and establishing clearly (A) that the original instrument of 1902 was radically different from the 1905 agreement in that the independence of Korea was specifically guaranteed in the first (B) that the Second Agreement of 1905 so far from being identical included India for the first time within its scope, whilst Korea was relegated to a subordinate position and clearly earmarked for annexation (C) that the Third Agreement introduced into the Preamble the definite statement "having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation, etc," and then definitely dropped all reference to the numbered articles to either Korea or the Indian frontier, because acts to which Russia's assent had been obtained had made mutual pledges regarding these matters superfluous.

"In view, then, of the fact that beneath the framework of what is on the surface a self-denying ordinance vital and far-reaching changes have acquired the sanction of the high contracting parties, Chinese opinion is not unnaturally distrustful of any renewal of this agreement, all men holding that China has suffered enough from its operation during the world war in the matter of Shantung.

"Furthermore, as the formal ratification of the Austrian treaty has made China a member of the League of Nations which she assumes was created in good faith, she is advised that a contract regarding her affairs between other members of the League cannot be entered into without her prior consent has been obtained. Article 10 being a sufficient guarantee that her territorial integrity will be respected.

"So far China has not received from Britain a reply to her memorandum. She is anxious for that reply so that she may address an identical note to Japan and establish definitely the national attitude on a question vital to the peace and prosperity of her people."

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE foreigner who resides in China and experiences the practical meaning of extraterritorality will hardly be informed by what is here written, but there are others whose interest in the subject may justify an explanation, in view of the treaty entered into between China and the United States on July 3, 1844. In that treaty there are two articles which legalize the principle of extraterritoriality and explain what is meant by it. The twelfth article of the treaty provides, that "all citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished only by the consul, or other public functionary of the United States, thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States." The twenty-fifth article of the same treaty declares that "all questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of, and regulated by the authority of, their own government. And all controversies occuring in China between citizens of the United States and any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments, respectively, without interference on the part of China."

T. R. Jernigan, former United States Consul-general, Shanghai, and Representative of the Hague Tribunal in China

THE twelfth article of the treaty referred to and quoted is clear in setting forth the rights and powers of the American government over its citizens residing in China, and the twenty-fifth article, also quoted, as clearly states that China shall not interfere in any way in the controversies arising between the American government and any other foreign governments, although the controversy or controversies arose in China. It is seen that the twelfth article was intended to protect American citizens while in China from the criminal jurisdiction of Chinese courts, as the intention is warranted by the language of the article itself, which refers to the citizen who commits a crime in China. But article twenty-five is of broader scope in its intention and, according to its language, all questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China shall be subject to the jurisdiction of, and regulated by the authority of, their own government. If read together the two articles should make more intelligent the application and scope of a practical interpretation of extraterritorality, defined by the wording of the treaty. The interpretation is that if an American citizen commits a crime or offense of any nature, while in China, he is not amenable to Chinese law or subject to the processes of Chinese courts; he is as much under American law, as if in America, and subject only to the processes of the Consul, or other public functionary representing the United States in China. Whatever the nature of the offense committed in China by an American citizen he is absolutely exempt from the authority of China and in no way subject to its exercise. And the same interpretation applies to property in China owned by an American in that the rights and privileges pertaining to the property so owned are guaranteed and defended as if the property or the rights incident thereto were in America. Another provision of article twenty-five is, that questions or issues between an American and a foreigner of a different nationality, although adversely contested, by the parties indicated while in China, the interference by any Chinese authority is expressly prohibited. The prohibitory provisions of the two articles mentioned may be found substantially in nearly all the treaties China has entered into with foreign nations or they have become effective by virtue of what is known as the favored nation clause.

AT the time of the signing of the treaty of 1844, there is no evidence that China was opposed to the surrender of her judicial powers over foreigners then residing in her territorial limits or who had come to her ports for trade, but, on the contrary, China openly made known that she did not want to be connected with the disputes of foreigners or im-

plicated by their controversies. It is certain that the American government made no attempt to compel China to surrender any prerogative of her sovereignty, whether judicial or otherwise, and that the execution of the treaty of 1844, was an act on her part without undue compulsion. And now why was it deemed wise and judicious on the part of foreign nations to provide in the treaties with China that their citizens or subjects should not be amenable to Chinese law? The answer is in the fact that when the treaty of 1844 was signed there was no settled, no general and no accessible system of jurisprudence in China. The government and politics were in a chaotic condition, and no foreign government, with the purpose of safeguarding the personal and property rights of its people could have, with reasonable assurance of safety, entrusted these rights to the protection of Chinese courts, and no one who has informed himself of conditions at that time, and will admit the conditions as they actually were, can feel himself justified in contending that there was order or certainty either in the general or local administration of the country. If the foreigner should have asked for a code of uniform laws China could not have produced it. The whole judicial system was personal, not legal, and the man, not the law, presided in the courts. It necessarily followed that the processes of the courts were irregular and the procedure uncertain. There were no rules of evidence the court was required to respect or to guide to a just determination of the issue before it. When Moses made the selection of certain wise men of Israel to preside in her places of authority he did not commit to their discretion the administration of justice, but he placed in their hands the code of laws which he had framed for the government of Israel and commanded that it be obeyed alike by the ruler and the ruled. The example of the law giver of Israel unfortunately had not impressed any of the sages of China as a primary essential conducive to public peace and private justice, for unless there is a standard of legal rules, founded in equity and promulgated as the Code of the State, there will be no competent restraint against injustice and anarchy. The writer does not wish it inferred that, in 1844, China had not emerged from the natural savagery of a people who recognized no restraining influence, but that China, at the date indicated, did not possess the organized system of government to guarantee that the rights and property of the foreigner could be entrusted with safety thereto. And the statements made are not colored or magnified. They are the facts which confronted foreign governments when they commissioned their representatives to negotiate treaties with China, and if China had not voluntarily agreed that foreign nations were empowered to excercise judicial sovereignty within her territory, it would still have been the duty of those nations not to have confided in the integrity of China's judicial sovereignty.

IN later years, however, China is insisting that the treaties be revised and her judicial sovereignty conceded therein be restored. The insistence is that the principle of extraterritoriality be abolished, and that China be given absolute jurisdiction of the person and property of all who may be found within her borders. It is an appeal to national pride and would merit full appreciation, if the government of China was organized and administered in a way to justify it. The judicial system of the country is materially defective and does not even measure up to the ordinary standard of a modern judiciary. More than a decade ago China obligated in writing to remodel her system of administration to conform more to systems of the principal western nations, but the obligation remains unperformed, although there were many reasons for its being performed and not one of consequence why it should not. It may be written, that foreign governments would not object to favorably responding to China's proposal to be relieved of extraterritoriality, if China could adduce any fair proof that the person and property of their citizens could be safely committed to her laws and courts. If China could show that her laws were uniform, and uniformly interpreted throughout all the provinces, and that the judges of her courts generally enjoyed public respect for competency and uprightness there would no longer be a good reason why extraterritoriality should not be abolished. But an elementary knowledge of how justice, and the laws that may be, are administered in China, must put the date of abolition far into the future at the present pace of reform. A more dangerous test could not be undertaken by China than the adjudication of the various questions of businesss daily growing out of the relations between her citizens and those of foreign States, and the real friend of China would not advise that the test be made until better equipped and prepared. To fail in an undertaking of such a character would be an almost insuperable argument to continue in force the principle of extraterritoriality. The commission invested with the function of codifying a code of laws for China, and now engaged in that duty, will receive the encouragement of every well wisher of China, but after a code of laws has been prepared and authoritatively promulgated to be the uniform law throughout all the provinces and to govern in the courts, there yet remains the equally important preparation of officials who have the independence of character and ability to in-

terpret and apply the laws in the administration of their offices. Whatever may be the equities of a law it will not be of any benefit to the people unless its meaning be honestly comprehended, applied and enforced with certainty and regularity. And in the making of a new code of laws for China the mistake ought to be carefully avoided of copying too fully from the laws of other countries, for it would not be presumptive to advise that the many excellent customs, which have for centuries regulated the relations of the Chinese, could be enacted into laws of a nature the people would immediately receive as of native origin and more readily obey. The code compilers should keep in mind that a strong military element runs through all the civil law, and the part of this law which has been incorporated into the German code is specially the military elements, and that the future of China would probably be seriously endangered by having that element for the foundation of her law code. The common law, which is founded on the customs of the English speaking people, would harmonize more with the characteristics of Chinese and could be accepted as a suitable model to guide in the codification of their laws.

THE conclusion arrived at is the result of what is felt as the impartial observation of more than a decade of the trend of affairs in China, and the belief that the development of foreign trade would be almost impossible with the interest of the foreigner controlled by Chinese authority, uninfluenced by Western legal ideas, and without the model of the judicial system of the west. Up to a recent date there have been no exclusively judicial tribunals in China, no legal profession, but a constant toleration of the venality and inefficiency of Chinese courts. Those who want China to improve and stand in the front rank of nations must be firm in advising that there will be no surrender of extraterritoriality until the evils which discredit her domestic administration are removed, and this is the view of the more influential foreign Chambers of Commerce, that only recently recorded their decisions, in opposition to entertaining the proposal to surrender, while China goes on with a disordered household in which the evils disturbing it, instead of being suppressed, are apparently perpetuated.

THE statement made, that foreign trade could not be developed, if subject to the control of Chinese authority, is confirmed by the proof of China's management of her own business. The management of the important and valuable domestic property, and directly supervised by the government, furnish ample proof to warrant foreign business men in opposing the contention, that the development of their business in China be committed to native authority or its supervision. The statement is not overmade, and a few, but convincing facts mathematically demonstrate its accuracy. The salt business of China is a government monopoly and managed and supervised by the government. For many years the revenue from the business had annually averaged not more than Taels 14,000,000. About five years ago a foreigner was placed in the management, and last year under foreign supervision the department showed a revenue for the government of about Taels 100,000,000. The amounts which are so significant in contrast do not encourage the belief that China would be more considerate of foreign business than her own. The revenue derived from the customs under native management and that derived from the Martime Customs under foreign management present a contrast of the comparative inefficiency of the former, not so large in amount as the salt squeezing, but just as significant in the inclination and practice. Two of the principal sources of revenue of the government of China are the Salt Gabelle and the Maritime Customs, both managed by foreigners, and without the revenue so derived the government would financially cease to operate.

AND now, while there is every appreciation of the ambition of China to be independent in the complete exercise of sovereignty, the suggestion is submitted, that the possession of sovereign authority, within her borders, can be sooner enjoyed, when western legal ideas are incorporated in her judicial system, followed by the establishment of judicial tribunals after western models. And that it will be unreasonable to expect, ere the judicial changes indicated are made, that foreign nations will consent to subject their citizens to the jurisdiction of Chinese courts. And why should they consent, in full view of the fact, that until quite recently there were no exclusively judicial tribunals in China, no legal profession, and the absence of any settled, general, and accessible system of jurisprudence.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

American Chamber of Commerce of China

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1919-20

The American Chamber of Commerce of China is a direct outgrowth of the problems confronting the development of American trade and commerce on the Pacific Ocean since the beginning of the European War. The first official action of the Chamber on June 9, 1915 was a consideration of the serious condition for American firms in China brought about by the workings of the La Follette Shipping Act which forced the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to withdraw from the China-American trade leaving American interests in this part of the world with but a single ship under their own flag. The minutes of the executive committee of that year speak eloquently of the difficulties encountered by American merchants in trying to conduct a foreign trade without ships to carry their products and without a Pacific fleet to protect their commerce. By the end of the year ninety percent of the trade of the Pacific was in the hands of the Japanese steamship lines and space rates had mounted to prohibitive figures. The membership in the Chamber the first year was 32 company memberships and 16 individual members making a total of 48. The membership for 1920 is 91 companies, 122 individuals and 100 non-resident firms or manufacturers in the United States, making a total of 313.

The development and the problems concerned in the development of American trade in Shanghai and China generally are fairly typical of the tremendous changes that have come about in America's trade relations with the rest of the world generally in the last few years. Even before the war it was apparent that America was destined soon to take a larger share in the affairs of the world, but this new development was quickened and intensified by the struggle. From the standpoint of the Orient, the present development upon which we seem to be starting is but a repetition of the activities of American merchants and American ships in the period from 1780 to 1850. In those years American enterprise in the Orient was second to none. The civil war and the resulting internal development of the United States caused us to withdraw from foreign enterprise and devote our entire attention to the conquering of the natural resources of our own great nation. Now in the new period which is just beginning we are bringing to bear in our foreign development the experience in large accomplishment which we have had at home in the half century. We have learned the value of team work and cooperation in the development of private business, which is so necessary in American enterprise owing to the fact that in our country we can not have the close association of government and business and capital which other countries with other forms of government provide.

The tremendous development of American shipping which is expected to provide more than 25,000,000 tons under the American flag by the end of 1920 as compared to 33,000,000 under the British flag for the same period is reflected in the shipping situation at Shanghai. From no ships under the American flag calling at this port in 1915 and 1916, it is not uncommon to have more American ships in the harbor and on the schedule for this port than of any other nationality. During May, 1920 for example out of 124 ocean going ships calling at Shanghai 49 were American vessels, 45 were British, 12 were Japanese, 5 were French and the remainder were Norwegian, Dutch, Russian and Italian. The policy of the U. S. Shipping Board to place American boats on every trade route and provide a system of freight delivery for American merchandise throughout the world seems fairly on the road to accomplishment. Much still remains, however, of accomplishment if we are to regain our golden age of 1825 when 89 percent of our exports and 95 percent of our imports were carried on American ships.

Probably in no period of the history of American trade with China has the advantage of having American ships in this trade been so apparent. Figures covering the trade of Shanghai with other nations during 1920 which are printed elsewhere in this report, show that during this period America did more business with Shanghai than did Japan. Had there been no American merchant marine to carry this merchandise this certainly would not have been possible and furthermore the trade of Shanghai and China generally would have been paralyzed, for the Chinese merchants refused to ship by Japanese boats and there were not sufficient boats of British and other nationality to carry the cargoes. For several months during 1920 Chinese merchants even went so far as to threaten refusal of cargoes of American goods brought to China by Japanese boats. The fact that there are now American ships in the China trade has not only benefited American and Chinese business, but it has added tremendously to our national prestige in this part of the world, and the further fact that the American government has seen fit to transfer a large proportion of the American fleet to the Pacific has helped along with the American merchant marine in these respects. There remain now two further developments in connection with American shipping. The first is the development of coastwise and river feeder lines in China to cooperate with the ocean-going steamers, and the second is the placing of American steamers on the lines running from China to Europe and Mediterranean ports by way of Suez. American firms in China with their connections in Europe are in excellent position to get into this trade and a strong definite policy on the part of the Shipping Board will certainly bring a large proportion of this business under the American flag.

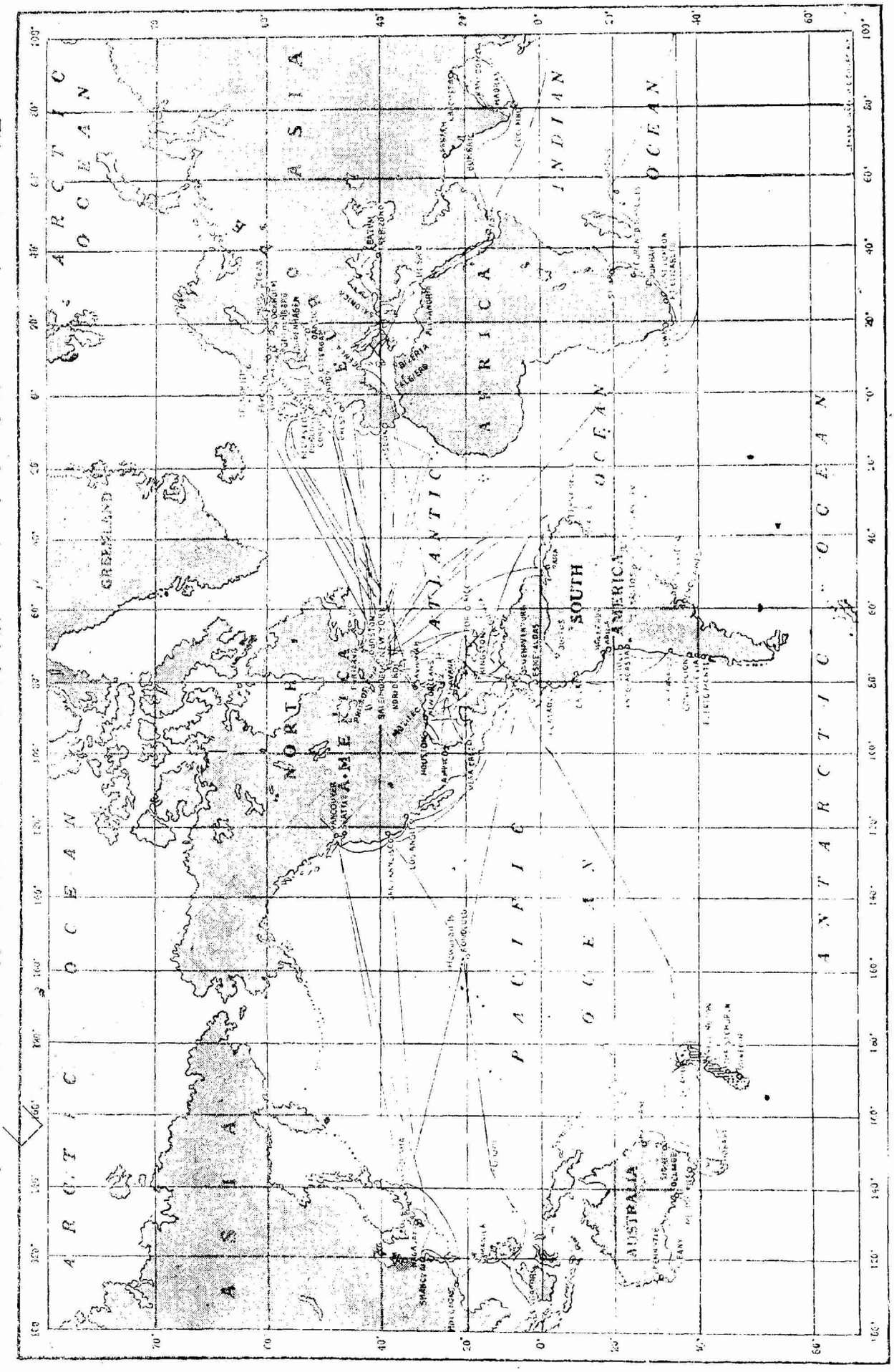
The American lines now operating in the China trade are as follows: Pacific Mail Steamship Company, The Robert Dollar Company, Frank Waterhouse and Company, Columbia Pacific Shipping Company, Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company, the Barber Lines, Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, Green Star Line, International Mercantile Marine, China Mail Steamship Company, Struthers and Dixon, The Admiral Line, Garland Steamship Corporation, the Isthmian Line, Tank Storage and Carriage Company, Wm. Katz & Co., and the China Coast Transportation Company, and there are still other lines scheduled to connect China with Tacoma and New

Orleans. In the passenger transportation field, it is also gratifying to note the contemplated establishment of three new lines by the Shipping Board, one to connect the Pacific Coast of the United States with Japan, China and the Philippines, another to connect with Japan, China and Vladivostok and a third to connect with the Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements and India. A recent report of the Shipping Board showed three times as many American Shipping Board boats on the Pacific runs as the ships of any other single nation.

Other important elements affecting the development of American trade in China are finance and banking facilities and these elements also are on the road to accomplishment. During 1919 America purchased from China, products to the value of Gold $154,153,751, and in the same period sold to China American products to the value of Gold $105,514,962. These figures which were supplied by the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, do not take into consideration American and Chinese merchandise handled by Japan or that passing through Hongkong, a British possession. The volume of this trade and the rapid development of China's trade in general point to the importance of ample American banking facilities for financing our share of the business. Where formerly there was only one American bank in this field, there are now six institutions with one or two more scheduled to enter the field soon. The American banks now serving the American-Chinese trade are: International Banking Corporation, Asia Banking Corporation, Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, American-Oriental Banking Corporation, Philippine National Bank and the Chinese-American Commercial and Industrial Bank. Owing to the primitive condition of Chinese interior trade and internal political and financial conditions, selling to China is largely a matter of financing. China is potentially wealthy, but is deplorably poor in modern banking and credit facilities and from the standpoint of governmental finance. For this reason the problem of the American firm trading in China in a large way is largely a matter of financing and leadership that will bring confidence to Chinese business men and investors. That the Chinese business men have capabilities for modern banking development is shown in the growth in the last few years of a number of important Chinese modern style banks, many of which are staffed by Chinese young men who have received their training in American universities and practical experience in American banks.

From the standpoint of the larger financing enterprises concerned in the development of the great communication systems of China and industrial reconstruction in China in general there have been two important developments in the past year. The first was the entrance into this field of the financial group represented by the Pacific Development Corporation with which is associated the Chase National Bank of New York, and Hayden, Stone and Company of Boston and New York. Through this organization a loan of Gold $30,000,000 was made to the Chinese Government upon the guarantee of the wine and tobacco administration. The Pacific Development Corporation was also instrumental in the organization of a Chinese-American banking enterprise which is the first venture of the kind in which American and Chinese capital will work together on a common footing for the industrial development of China.

The other enterprise from which great results are expected is the new consortium, or financial arrangement entered into at Paris in 1918 whereby the banking groups of America, Great Britain, France and Japan will pool their interests and extend financial assistance to China for purposes of transportation development and currency reform. In this connection it will be remembered that America was a member of the old consortium organized several years ago for a similar purpose, but from which the American banks were forced to withdraw because of the feeling on the part of President Wilson that the proposed loans would lead to an infringement upon the territorial integrity of China. Now with a new idea of mutual cooperation engendered and developed by the Great War, America proposed the organization of a new consortium with the hope that it would eliminate the jealousies and suspicions that have always existed among the various nations with respect to enterprises in China and with a further hope that the Consortium would do something to break down the old "spheres of influence" which have grown up in China and which are considered to be a constant menace to the future peace of the world. The American banks, in cooperation with the State Department, sent to China Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company as their representative and he spent several months in making a close investigation of the field. The chief obstacles to the Consortium which developed during Mr. Lamont's visit to the orient, were the insistance of Japan that Manchuria and Mongolia should be excluded from the operation of the Consortium loans, and the unsettled political condition of China. It is understood that Mr. Lamont was successful in inducing the Japanese to enter the Consortium on an even footing with the bankers of America, Great Britain and France. That the American bankers will be able to induce the Japanese banks and the Japanese government to enter the Consortium on an even basis is seriously questioned in both American and liberal Chinese circles in China. The future of this enterprise is largely dependent upon the close cooperation of America, Great Britain and France in their plans for bringing about better conditions on the continent of Asia. The visit and investigation of the many political and financial problems of China by Mr. Lamont and the other influential American financiers and business men during the past few years is certain however to be of much permanent benefit to the future development of American business in China and of Chinese-American relations in general. During the same period China was also visited by several officers of the American Silk Association, an organization which is doing a great deal in encouraging China to improve and develop her most important basic industry. America is now taking practically all of China's production of raw silk and according to the testimony of members of the Silk Commission would take ten times as much if China would reorganize her silk industry on a modern basis. In connection with this development much good is being accomplished by several of the American Missionary educational institutions, at the head of which is the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University at Nanking, China. This work which is in charge of Prof. John H. Reisner, a graduate of



This map shows the new steamship lines that have been established by the new American Merchant Marine in the last two or three years.

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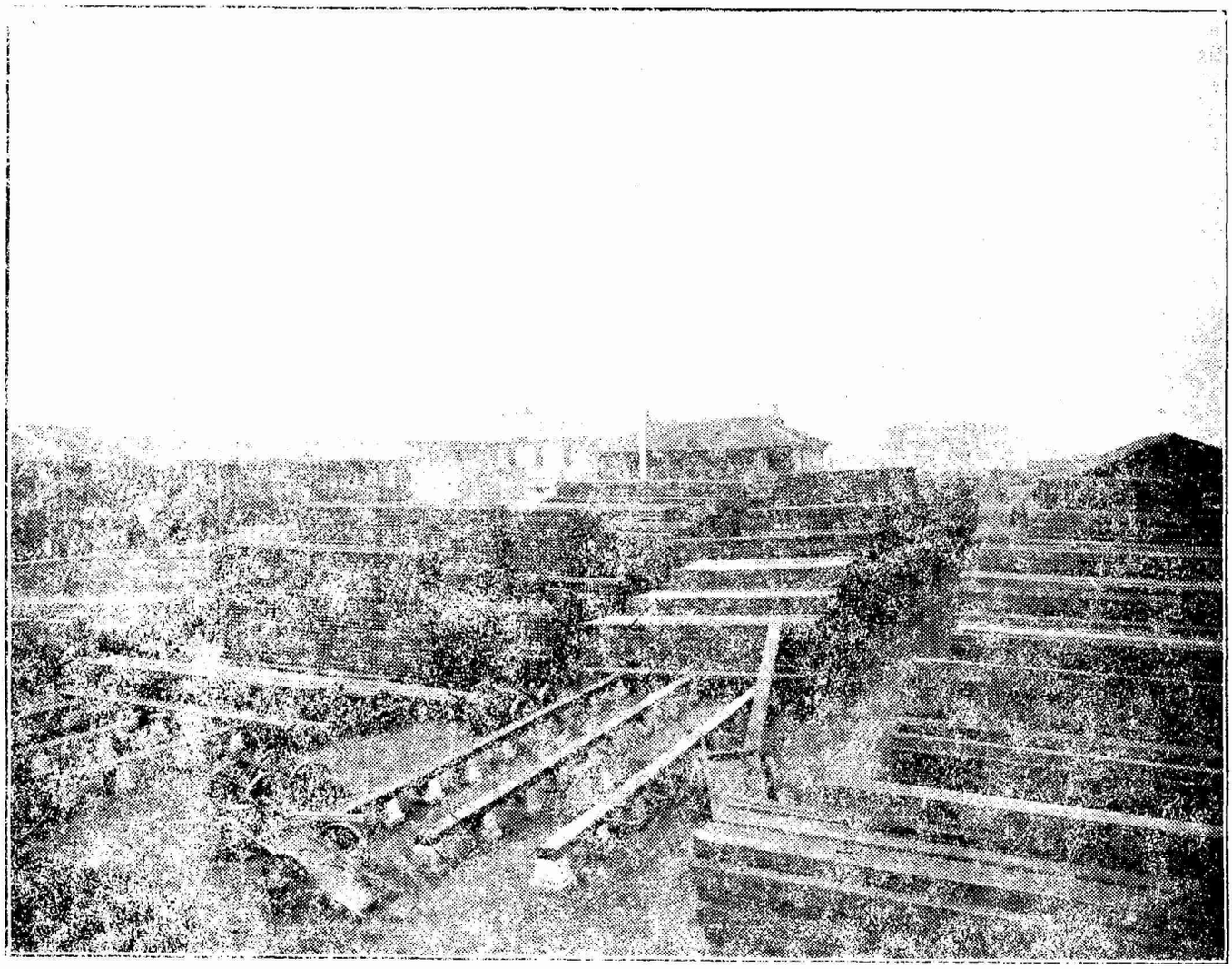
From The Forests Direct To China—



A View of the DOLLAR COMPANY Yard, Hankow.

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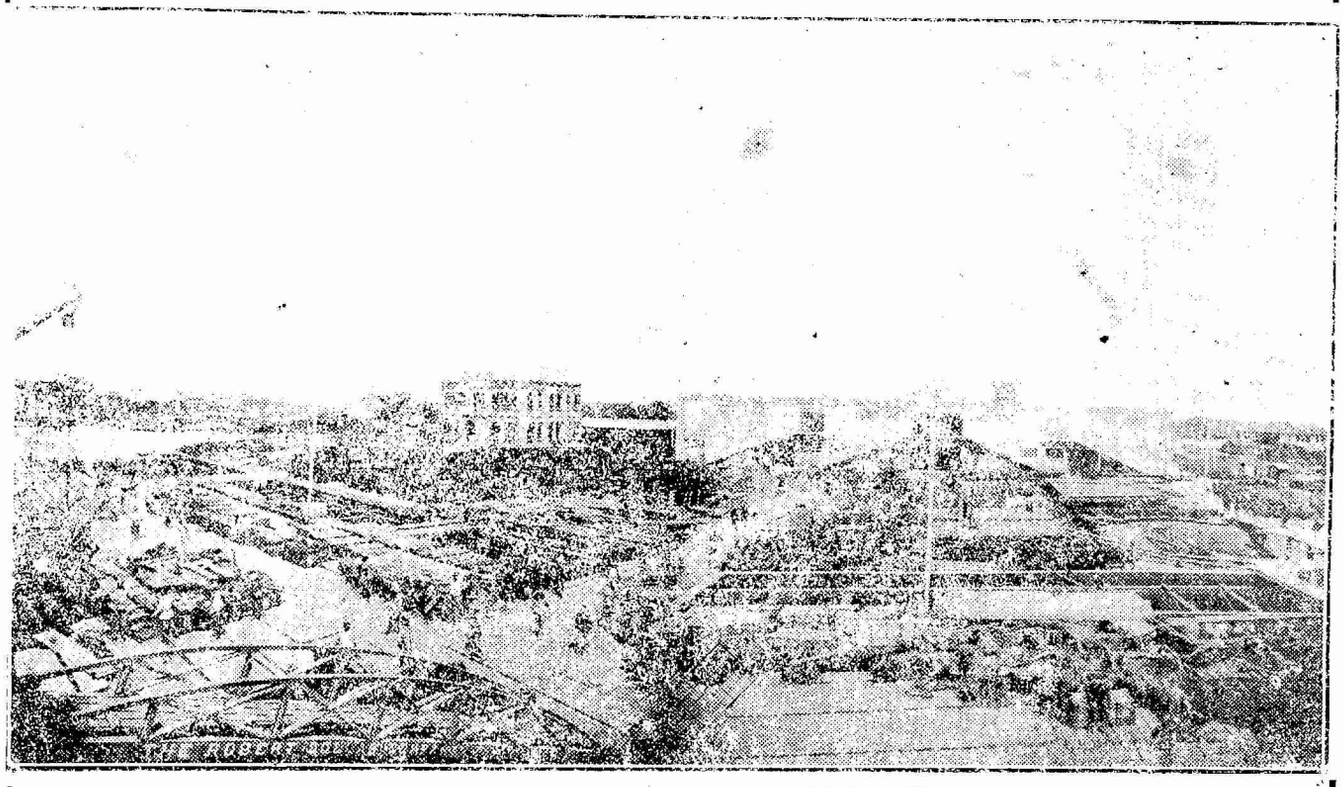

View showing Robert Dollar Company Pai Lien Chien Wharf, and Fireproof Concrete Go-down

THOUSANDS of dollars are lost in merchandise every year stored in makeshift or poorly constructed go-downs or warehouses. Recognizing the need of adequate protection for storage, the Robert Dollar Company offers for general storage its spacious reinforced concrete, fireproof go-down located at the Pai Lien Chien Wharf.

The fireproof construction of this building assures not only the safety of the cargo but also a low rate of insurance.

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No. 4 THE BUND

HANKOW SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

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Cornell University, is doing a great deal to encourage better methods in Sericulture and also in the production of cotton. Students are given theoretical instruction and at the same time receive practical training on the college farm. A "short course" is given annually which is attended by Chinese young men recruited from the silk producing regions. They are taught the necessity of selecting good seed and the importance of maintaining the best varieties of mulberry stock. Each year the college supplies pure "seed eggs" to farmers and also thousands of cuttings from the college mulberry orchards. Still another important interest of the college is in demonstrating the value of using modern agricultural implements. Several demonstrations have been given in which American manufactured plows were used to show their superiority over the native plow of primitive manufacture which has been in use in China without essential change for hundreds of years. Missionary interests in China are to be congratulated upon this new and modern phase of their work in China which educates the hand as well as the mind. There are a number of other educational institutions in China which are doing similar work and American business interests are urged to lend the fullest encouragement to these efforts which mean so much to the future development of China.

In the field of industrial development in China, progress has been equally encouraging. Chinese business men have taken advantage of the cotton "boom" and literally have swamped the manufacturers of cotton milling machinery in America and England. Owing to the favorable position of the machinery industry in the United States, we are now enjoying a liberal share of this new development of the China-American trade, and now have installed in various parts of China modern mills that will always stand as a monument to American industry and engineering methods. China now has about 45 cotton mills with 1,500,000 spindles and approximately 7,000 looms. This is approximately one-third of the present Japanese development in these lines and in many ways the last few years in the Orient has been a race between Chinese industrial development and Japanese political control of China. This latter element is of tremendous importance to American trade in China and points to the very great necessity for Americans to spare no effort that would result in the development of the industries of China. Another phase of this development is found in the exchange situation, or at least that phase of it that is not affected by the abnormal position of silver. Since 1913 America through her great purchases of Chinese native products has built up in China an adverse trade balance of Gold $338,600,000. In other words these figures represent the excess of our purchases from China over our sales to China. To balance this we have shipped to China in the same period gold and silver bullion to the approximate value of $164,900,000 leaving $173,700,000 still unpaid. These figures certainly are an important element in the fact that during the past year China has been the only country in the world where the American dollar has been at a discount. To bring this trade into a healthy condition it is of highest importance that a market be developed in China for American products that will at least approximate the volume of our purchases from China.

From the standpoint of the American personnel in China there has also been a gratifying development. The American population in Shanghai has increased from approximately 1,200 in 1914 to approximately 3,000 for 1920, giving this city one of the largest American populations of any city outside of the United States. American firms are now for the first time in their experience in China, able to obtain staffs composed of American young men who have come out to China with a view of remaining in this part of the world for a considerable period. We desire to recommend to American interests at home especially the necessity of keeping up this tendency if we are to maintain and constantly improve our position in the Orient. The fact that America is now the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world is not sufficient in itself to maintain our position. We must constantly send out our young men to foreign countries and they must study and learn to meet other nationals on an even basis if we are to make our present position secure. And it is but common courtesy that we do this, for the Orient is constantly studying us and learning our language and trade practices. China alone has in America at the present time approximately 2,000 of her young men who are studying at American colleges and universities. If we are to keep abreast of the tide we must do the same thing for China. Living conditions in Shanghai are rapidly becoming "modern" from the American standpoint and even in the most primitive outports it is possible for foreigners to live in a considerable degree of comfort and advantage to themselves if they approach the problem in a proper spirit. Shanghai now has two modern American clubs, American religious services, and an American school which is to be rebuilt in the coming year on a modern basis that will give educational facilities for Americans in China that will be practically as high class and efficient as educational institutions at home. The city is suffering from a period of congestion and high office and residence rental that is prevalent in other parts of the world, but which will be improved in the coming year by new construction which is now going on apace with the increase in population. Shanghai now has approximately 1,500,000 people, of which about 25,000 are foreign; made up of about every race and nationality in the world.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber has held some twenty-eight regular and special meetings during the past year and a tremendous amount of business has been transacted. Some of the specific activities and accomplishments of the Committee are summarized herewith:

1—Assisted materially in the campaign for raising funds both in China and in America for a modern American School in Shanghai. In this work there has been full cooperation of the American business interests in China with the American missionary interests in this field. The fund is now well beyond the $250,000 mark and it is hoped to reach a half million by the time that construction work begins. Efforts are now nearing completion for the acquisition of a large tract of land that will serve for school purposes.

2—The Chamber has published a monthly bulletin of information to its members both in China and in America and in addition copies have been

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sent regularly to the leading chambers of commerce and trade organizations in the United States. The *Bulletin* has served as a clearing house for general trade information of value to American firms in the field and also to firms in America that are interested in the field.

3—The Chamber has cooperated with the Whangpoo Conservancy Commission and other chambers of commerce here in urging upon the Chinese Government the necessity of improving and deepening the Shanghai harbor in order that proper advantage may be taken of the rapid development of the commerce of China.

4—Many dinners and general meetings have been held for the entertainment of prominent visiting American business men, financiers and officials, the most notable being functions for Hon. Charles R. Crane, recently appointed American Minister to China; entertainment for Messrs. Stone, Wiggin, and Bruce of the Pacific Development Cooperation; and a cooperative entertainment with the various Chinese Chambers of Commerce in honor of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, representative of the American banks in the International Banking Consortium.

5—The circulation of a number of important reports and literature among American firms at home, Chambers of Commerce, and newspapers dealing with the political problems in this part of the world. Many of these reports have been the subject of discussion in Congress and have appeared in the Congressional Record as part of the debates and discussions pertaining to the Peace Treaty and especially those matters affecting the peace of the Far East. There is no question but what this phase of the Chamber's activities is of highest importance, for it has served to acquaint the American people at home with the essential problems of this part of the world not only affecting business development, but also seriously affecting America's vital interests in this part of the world.

6—Through its arbitration committee and otherwise the Chamber has assisted in the settlement of several disputes between American and Chinese firms and firms of other nationalities in this field. The Chamber now has a regular schedule of fees for such work and many expensive legal cases have been avoided.

7—The Chamber has assisted the U. S. Shipping board materially in the development of an American merchant marine on the Pacific by placing before the board specific information regarding competitive conditions in this part of the world. It assisted in encouraging the appointment of a Shipping Board representative in China and also helped materially in inducing the American marine and insurance companies to enter this field.

8—The need of a specific federal incorporation law which would provide incorporation for American companies for foreign trade purposes in China, was brought to the attention of Congress and now has a considerable chance of enactment. At least two specific bills are now before Congress for this purpose and in case neither pass and receive the President's signature, a substitute measure is provided in an amendment to the Federal Incorporation Enactment of Congress of March 2, 1903 which is already being applied in China through the U. S. Court for China. The chief features of the proposals are the need of a specific federal law that will permit the incorporation of American companies for purposes of trading abroad, instead of the present necessity of incorporation under the various state laws which are cumbersome and conflicting since they were not drawn for specific foreign trade purposes; and the importance of relieving American firms engaged in foreign trade exclusively from the income taxes which firms engaged in the purely home trade have to pay. In seeking relief from these taxes, American firms in the outports do not desire to shirk their responsibilities to their home government, but to be placed on an even competitive basis with British, Japanese and French firms with which they are in competition in the foreign field. British, French and Japanese firms doing business in China do not have to pay income taxes on their foreign business and thus are in a much more favorable position for competing with Americans in the markets of the Orient. Some of these firms shipping Chinese products to America, operating through commission houses, can compete advantageously in American markets in that they do not have to pay taxes to their own government nor to the Government of the United States as American firms do.

9—The Chamber assisted materially in the solution of the problems confronted by foreign firms in China because of conditions growing out of the anti-Japanese boycott and unsettled political conditions in China during the past year. American firms generally were quick to make adjustments whereby Chinese merchants were enabled to replenish their stocks of necessities from the American market and the great increase in our trade for the past year is largely a result of this activity. Many American lines were thus placed on the Chinese market for the first time and much permanent good will result.

10—The Chamber has encouraged the formation of other American Chambers of Commerce in the other large cities of China and is glad to report the formation of chambers in Peking, Hankow, Changsha, Harbin, Mukden, and Vladivostock. A progressive American Chamber of Commerce has been in existence at Tientsin for a number of years. At the present time a movement is on foot to coordinate the work of the various American commercial bodies in China.

11—In response to numerous communications and petitions which the Chamber had sent to commercial bodies at home and also to the Department of Commerce at Washington, the Government sent to China an acting commercial attache, Mr. C. C. Batchelder, who has been stationed in Peking during the absence of Mr. Julean Arnold in America and in addition a resident trade commissioner, Mr. Lynn W. Meekins, who has also been stationed in Peking. It is hoped that both of these gentlemen will remain in China after Mr. Arnold's return and that one man will be located permanently at

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Shanghai in view of the importance of this port to the development of American trade in China.

12—The Chamber assisted in the promotion of the Union Club of China, an organization composed of American, British and Chinese business men, the purpose of which is to foster closer relations among the three nationals and provide a place where business men of the three nations might meet on a common basis. The club is now in existence, and in spite of difficulties in finding a permanent location, has demonstrated the soundness of the idea. An American is president of the club for the present year.

13—Due largely to the efforts of the Chamber, the U. S. Government made some necessary adjustments in the salaries of the American Consular officials in China and also provided an increase in salaries for the student interpreters at Peking. This enabled the Government to retain the services of several valuable trained men who were being forced from the service.

14—The Chamber sent a delegation composed of nine authorized delegates to the annual meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council at San Francisco with a number of proposals for the development of American trade and interests in this part of the world.

15—A great deal of effort was devoted during the year to the solution of the difficulties affecting the cable and wireless situation between China and the United States. One definite accomplishment was recorded, that is, the inauguration of an American wireless news service to China and the granting by the naval radio service of a six cent a word wireless rate for news telegrams between the Pacific Coast of America and the coast of Asia. The naval radio was also opened to the sending of commercial messages, but this was of no particular benefit to American firms in China because of the lack of an American sending station in Shanghai. It is understood, however, that the new arrangement has been of considerable benefit to business interests in the Philippine Islands. It should be noted here that cable communication between China and America is still in a deplorable condition, and that it still requires from one to three weeks to receive replies to regular commercial cables.

16—The Chamber received from the Silk Association of America a contribution of Taels 5,000 which was turned over to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, said sum to be used in educational and improvement work the committee now has under way. The American Chamber is represented on the international committee by Mr. E. A. Ericson, of Villa Bros. & Co.

17—The Chamber assisted in inducing the American Bureau of Shipping and American Marine Insurance Companies to establish offices in Shanghai and in addition helped materially in obtaining the appointment of an American surveyor for Shanghai and the other China ports. It is gratifying to note that as the Chamber is becoming more widely known in America, manufacturers generally are availing themselves of its services in obtaining agency connections and in opening offices in China.

18—The Chamber arranged for the employment of Mr. Wm. A. Chapman as a permanent secretary to devote his entire time to the interests of the organization.

19—The Chamber approved a proposal brought before the Committee by Mr. Frank A. Foster of Paotingfu to the effect that the American Government should permit the entrance to America of Chinese students for admission to American colleges and universities on a self-supporting basis. It was reported that several hundred Chinese young men students desired to enter American schools and to earn part of their expenses while in America as apprentices in American factories. In view of the value to China and American interests of having these young men become familiar with American machinery and engineering practice, it was recommended to the State Department and also to other departments of the U. S. Government that these young men should be permitted to enter the United States without the $1,000 which the Government now demanded and that the bar against permission of these young men working while in America be removed. Mr. Foster was authorized to bring this matter to the attention of Congress and the State Department and also to the attention of the delegates attending the National Foreign Trade Convention in San Francisco, May 12-15.

20—The Committee is arranging to obtain quarters in a new American office building now in process of construction.

Definite Proposals and Problems Affecting the Development of American Trade in China

The Chamber takes pleasure in recommending to the attention of its members and American interests in general the following definite proposals and problems which must be solved if American trade and interests in China are to achieve their full measure of development:

1—The enactment of an incorporation law which will enable American business men to organize in China, and in other countries where America enjoys extraterritorial privileges, companies for specific purposes of foreign trade similar to privileges which other nations trading in this field enjoy. This incorporation law will relieve American firms from the uncertainties and conflicts of the various state incorportion laws and will be an important adjunct of the Webb-Pomerene Law permitting combinations or "pools" for foreign trade purposes and the Federal Reserve and Edge Acts permitting American banks to organize foreign branches and to form special corporations for extending financial credit for foreign trade purposes.

2—American firms and individuals whose activities are entirely in the foreign field should be relieved from income taxes on incomes derived entirely in the foreign field. The American Government should extend this assistance to its own foreign trade until such time as other nations impose

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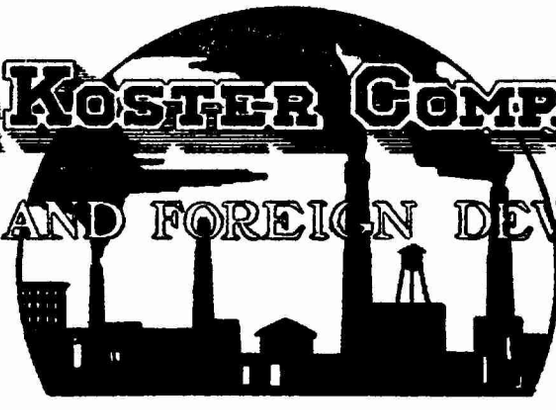

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income taxation upon their nationals engaged in foreign trade. In short America should place its nationals upon an even basis with the citizens and subjects of other countries, otherwise America gives foreigners an advantage in handling her own foreign trade.

3—The American Government should encourage and assist China in the abolition of the "likin" or internal transportation tax which serves to retard and handicap the development of the internal commerce of the country. It will be impossible for China to develop in an industrial way until this tax is removed, which not only prevents the importation of foreign goods into the interior of the country, but also handicaps the shipment of native products from the country. The American Government, in association with American financiers and bankers, should also assist China in providing a modern stabilized currency, the present chaotic condition preventing a full development of native and foreign business alike.

4—It is just as important to have river and coastal steamers under the American flag in China as it is to have American lines of steamers delivering and receiving cargo between China and the United States. Terminals, including landing wharves and lighters, coasting and river steamers, are as imperative to the development of American trade on an equal basis as are American bottoms carrying the products across the Pacific. If American firms must depend upon competitors for any of these items its profits may, by preferential treatment, disappear before the imports are delivered to the interior in China.

5—It is important that American firms, shipping companies and banks should own their own business houses in the various Chinese ports. Americans have no concessions, or special areas reserved for their residence in China, and in consequence live and have their business location in the concessions owned by other nations. It is not probable that China will grant any further concessions for foreign residence, and it is altogether possible that the various foreign nations now possessing concessions will at some future date limit purchases to their own nationals. For this reason it is important that American firms expecting to be permanent in China should as soon as possible purchase locations for their offices and residences in China. In many of the most important ports it is now practically impossible to obtain water frontage or desirable locations. It is now possible to purchase some property in practically all of the treaty ports, but if China continues to develop at its present pace, this may soon be impossible.

6—Additional cable facilities between China and the United States are imperative; otherwise our competitors will be in a position to make firm offers much earlier than will the American firms. Increased cable facilities must be arranged, and pending completion of such, wireless stations should be installed and made accessible for commercial purposes. During the last year, even since war restrictions have been removed, cable delays have been almost as slow as mail communication between China and America. Our one cable line is often interrupted and is always congested. A high power American wireless sending and receiving station should be constructed in Shanghai, a procedure which China can not logically object to as long as the Japanese are permitted to construct radio stations in Chinese territory.

7—Perhaps the greatest need from the standpoint of efficiency and national prestige is government ownership of American consular premises in China similar to what other nations have, not only in China but over the world generally. This is even more imperative than is the need for American firms to own their own property.

8—American firms in the foreign field should work to develop a spirit of cooperation and the development of a solid front in their dealings in the foreign field and nowhere is this of greater importance than in the Orient. Recent legislative enactment has now made it possible to form cooperative enterprises for foreign trade purposes among manufacturers in similar lines. American individuals should now carry this work still further by forming their own organizations and trade associations that will minimize destructive competition and constantly work toward the standardization of trade practices and the enhancement of our national prestige.

9—The American Government should develop a fixed and continuous policy toward China and Oriental problems in general and this policy should be developed to the end that China shall constantly be assisted in the development of an independent democratic form of government and institutions.

10—American banks and firms should be encouraged to develop branch organizations throughout the treaty ports of China. This is especially important in South China where American firms have not been represented to any great extent. The Chinese Government should also be prevailed upon to establish new treaty ports to accommodate trade with other nations.

11—Since nations largely form impressions of each other through the exchange of news, it is of the highest importance that there be arranged a free and full exchange of news between China and America. In the past American news has been distributed in China through news agencies not always friendly to America and American institutions. This has served to create in China a distorted idea of American life and our only safeguard is an American controlled news service that will not only bring American news to China, but which will see that it is actually distributed to the press of China.

12—The National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association should be encouraged to construct a modern building in Shanghai for the use of and service to American young men who are now coming out to China in such large numbers. For many years this organization has been providing effectively for the Chinese young men, and the time has now arrived for provision for our own young men in foreign lands.

13—The Chamber appreciates the valuable and efficient service rendered to American business in China by the United States Diplomatic and

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Consular Services and by the office of the Commercial Attache and the Special Trade Commissioners sent out by the government. As specific recommendations, the Chamber urges more liberal support to both the Legation and the Consulates for clerical assistance and especially for the office of the Commercial Attache which should have branches in all of the important trade centers. As a further recommendation the Chamber urges that the special trade "opportunity" reports originating in China be immediately made available for American merchants in China in order that they be not forced to wait several months for the reports to be forwarded to Washington and then returned to China after the opportunity has passed or has been taken advantage of by merchants of other than American nationality. The Chamber also recommends that provision be made whereby the various American Consular offices in China may make public to American merchants in China the monthly statistical information covering the trade between China and the United States.

14—The Chinese government is now supporting in America approximately 1,500 young men and women as students in our various colleges and universities. America should now reciprocate and send to China a large number of American young men and women for instruction in the history, people, customs and institutions of the Orient. Provision should be made in China for the education of these young men and women at public expense. Upon completion of their education these men and women would be eligible for positions in our consular and diplomatic service and with American firms.

15—American firms and manufacturers at home should be constantly urged to send out representatives for work in their foreign branches of the very highest character and educational qualification. In China as elsewhere in the world the nation is largely judged by its individuals, and for this reason we should maintain the same qualifications for our foreign representatives as we have always insisted upon at home.

16—Constant effort should be made toward the development of Chinese-American cooperation in business, finance and manufacturing. It is only in this way that we can achieve the greatest benefits in business development in China. China needs leadership more than any other single element, and if we can supply that leadership, we naturally will benefit accordingly in the future development of the country.

17—The large Chambers of Commerce and trade associations in America should be urged to maintain in China permanent representatives who would be interested in promoting the manufactured products of the various American trade centers and who would also be constantly on the watch for China's native products that would find ready sale in America in the various trade centers and in the various avenues of American business.

18—The various trade associations in the United States should be encouraged to send to China at periodic intervals commissions of American business men to make investigations of the China market and to extend good will greetings to Chinese business men and in turn invite Chinese business men to visit America for similar investigation of our markets and manufacturing enterprises.

19—Since China is working toward the development of her courts and the codification of her laws, America should assist China in this work and help her to bring her legal machinery to a modern status. In this connection, China should be urged and encouraged to enact at the earliest possible date a modern trademark and copyright law that would end the present confusion among foreign firms trading in China and also existing between foreign and Chinese firms.

20—The Chinese government in association with the large Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Trade Guilds should be urged to work toward the improvement and standardization of Chinese native products shipped abroad to foreign countries. In this connection the Chamber has been considering the establishment of a chemical laboratory with a view to furnishing correct analyses of China products to purchasers at home. Unless something is done soon along this line China stands to lose a great deal in good will in the American and other foreign markets. On the other hand foreign firms should set China a good example in the high quality of their merchandise sold in this field.

China—United States Trade
1908-1919

(Millions of Taels)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			TOTAL		
Year	China	U.S.A.	%	China	U.S.A.	%	China	U.S.A.	%
1908	396	41	10.4	277	23	8.3	671	65	9.7
1909	418	32	7.7	379	32	9.5	757	66	8.5
1910	463	25	5.3	301	32	8.5	844	55	6.5
1911	472	41	8.7	377	34	9.0	849	74	8.7
1912	473	36	7.6	371	35	9.5	843	71	8.4
1913	570	35	6.2	403	38	9.3	937	73	7.4
1914	569	41	7.2	356	40	11.3	926	82	8.8
1915	454	37	8.2	419	61	14.5	875	97	11.1
1916	516	54	10.4	480	72	14.9	998	122	12.2
1917	549	61	11.1	463	95	20.5	1012	156	15.4
1918	554	58	10.4	485	77	15.9	1040	136	13.1
1919	647	110	17.0	631	101	16.0	1278	211	16.5

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American Shipping in the Pacific

BY DON D. PATTERSON

THERE was a day, or days, in the period preceding the declaration and pursuance of the Civil War in the United States, when the "flower flag" of America—as it is and was known to the Chinese—was the most common sight on the waters of the Pacific. Full rigged clipper ships bearing this flag sailed in the famous "tea races" of those earlier days between the ports of the Far East and of England and similar vessels unloaded with such regularity as could be expected of these cruises at the Atlantic coast harbors along the North American shore the silks and spices of the Orient. China and the East was a most profitable goal for the "Yankee" skippers and these New England seafaring men were probably the most familiar with Pacific Ocean routes.

During the period from 1780 to 1850 American enterprise in the Orient in trading and shipping was second to none. Available reports for the year of 1825 show that 89 percent of the exports of the Far East and 95 percent of the imports were carried on vessels flying the flag of the United States and owned by American citizens.

Then came the internal disturbances of the Civil War which turned the attention of the American merchants from the trade with other nations toward the development of domestic enterprises and the beginning of the deterioration of the merchant marine of the United States was marked. In the new found domestic prosperity, foreign markets were lost sight of for the most part and the years preceding the declaration of the European war found the United States bound and almost solely dependent upon the ships of other nations to carry her imports and exports—the sole maritime activity of the country being that of coastwise trade.

With striking coincidence, it required a second war to open the eyes of the American public to the potential possibilities of the field of exports and to the woeful carelessness of years which had permitted the complete disintegration of what at one time had been one of the largest of the world's merchant fleets. The full significance of this lack of shipping, which in 1911 gave only 8.2 percent of exports to American bottoms, was made increasingly evident from the opening of the war when demands were being made on the United States by the Allied forces for materials to April 1917 when the country entered actively into the struggle and was forced to depend upon the shipping of friendly and partner nations to transport her troops, war equipment, food supplies and ammunition.

Then came the formulation of the plans for the merchant marine and the feverish activity which followed in shipbuilding and launching. As a result today American lines are extending into the ports of call of 1780 and 1850 and the "flower flag" is again becoming the most common on the Pacific. The United States has taken the lead in shipbuilding with a supremacy of 131,000 gross tons over the nearest competitor. The American merchant has placed his faith in the vessels of his own country, Congress is legislating to obtain protection and encouragement for future development and the gross American tonnage for foreign trade has increased from 1,076,000 in 1914 to 9,300,000 in March 1920. In September 1919 the American merchant marine moved nearly half of the exports of the country and brought in 36.6 precent of the imports. In January 1920 the vessels moved more than half of the exports. The activity exhibited by the United States Shipping Board, after its creation by Congress, may be measured in recent statistics taken from the report prepared for the Senate Committee as of the date of February 21, 1920. At that date the number of vessels of the emergency fleet delivered and in operation totalled 1,448 with a total deadweight tonnage of 8,123,995, in addition to 459 vessels of 3,218,057 deadweight tonnage under construction, and 39 to be constructed, with keels not yet laid, totalling 378,300 deadweight tons. This gives a grand total up to date of vessels in operation, under construction or ordered of 1,946 with a total deadweight tonnage of 11,720,352. It would seem that the United States has fully awakened to her shipping necessities.

Beside the 1,448 emergency construction vessels in operation on February 1, the Board has also operated sixty ex-German vessels and owned fifteen other ships, making the total fleet 1,523. The total tonnage on January 1, 1919 stood at 6,578,919, d.w.t., represented by 1,260 vessels. Fifteen hundred and twenty-three vessels were flying the flag of the United States on January 1, 1920, with a total deadweight tonnage of 8,745,443.

That the Pacific is receiving its share of attention is indicated by the following monthly sailings from the various home ports to the Orient: New York 6, San Francisco 5, Portland 2, Seattle 5, New Orleans 1. These sailings are as of February 1 and a vast increase in this number has been experienced since that date. During the period from March 1919 to January 1920, inclusive, 13.3 percent of the vessels of the Shipping Board were being operated to Oriental ports, the second largest percentage, the Northern Europe ports claiming the greater number. This also will be changed materially by the statistics of the present day.

In connection with the statistics given by the Shipping Board, it is interesting to note that the Pacific also shares in having one of the few pioneer shipping concerns founded before 1850 in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was organized in 1848. The number of operators of steamship lines on February 1, 1920 stood at 158, 107 of which were organized prior to 1917 and 51 organized during the year of 1917 or subsequently.

The decline of American shipping prior to the war just past was most evident in the Pacific, particularly in so as far as the trade with China was concerned. Because of the hardships inflicted by the La Follette Shipping Act, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the organization then operating the largest service to China under the American flag, was forced to withdraw from this trade and American business in this nation in 1915 was left with a single vessel under registry in the United States. Relief was sought and obtained under this act but the development was still slow. During this period the Japanese entered actively into the trans-Pacific shipping trade and 90 percent of the business cargo carrying passed into their hands. Prohibitive rates and preferential methods reigned and American business in China found itself crippled

(*Continued on Page 158*)

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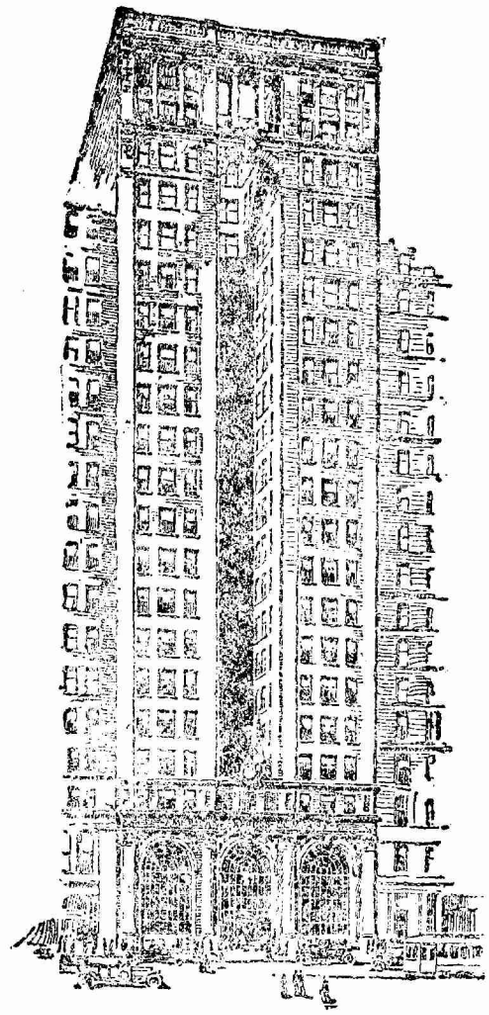

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American Enterprise and Chambers of Commerce in North China

By Upton Close

A. C. Cornish President, American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, Standard Oil Company.

Although least favored in the point of support from its home government, American business, in the point of possessing the good will of the Chinese people, is the most favored in China today. Good will is a valuable asset. American business men have come by it cheap. They are just beginning to appreciate the advantage which it gives them, just learning how to best use it and foster it; and are setting their jaws in a new determination that themselves or no one else shall in the name of America betray it. If fairplay, integrity and magnanimity, which Chinese now universally attribute to Americans, become the tradition of American business in China (which to the present time, compared to British business for instance, can be said to have evolved no tradition) even the juvenile and variable policy of the American government which is the constant thorn in the side of the business man out here, so long as that policy become not aggressive or militaristic, will not cost American business this tremendous asset of good will.

The Japanese government and business men have spent thousands of dollars in propaganda endeavoring to win the good will of the Chinese masses; German business spent years slowly building up the same thing, and the French are at the present moment planning a skillful and stintless "drive" to capture the hearts of the Chinese people, American business has come by this asset without money and without price. It is the by product of years of sacrifice on the part of American missionaries, of millions of American dollars given unselfishly to build hospitals and educational institutions, of generous retrocessions made by the American government to the Chinese nation without strings tied to them. The business-man (with the exception of the Japanese, who may have ground for grudge) who professes to be "agin the missionaries" is either uninformed or blinded by prejudice.

Chambers of Commerce are needed in China for everything for which they are needed at home, and besides, for the distinctive purpose of preserving and strengthening the good will of the Chinese people. The "dog-eat-dog" practice is giving way before the conception of co-operation, and firms of various nationalities are uniting in Chambers of Commerce, these, in turn, as in Tientsin, having a common organization known as a General Chamber of Commerce. Co-operation between the foreign Chambers and the Chinese Chambers, although the most important and valuable, has not as yet been concretely established, largely owing to the reticence of the Chinese and the fact that the majority of business men are out of touch with Chinese life and have but a smattering knowledge of the language. Business has now come to a realization that it must get the language and learn the people, and serious endeavors to stimulate intercourse between foreign and Chinese merchants, such as the Anglo-American Chinese Commercial Club, are being made. It is being proved, however, that such intercourse must follow the business, rather than the social line.

The past year has been a year of great expansion for American business in China, and has seen the organization of four new American commercial bodies, one in Changsha and three in North China: in Peking; Mukden and Harbin. These bodies, added to the old Shanghai and Tientsin bodies, represent a considerable array of American commercial interests in China, and should by all means endeavor to perfect a union organization in the near future which can arrange general conventions and exert a similar influence as that of the United British Chambers of Commerce of China.

One of the most valuable activities of a Chamber of Commerce abroad is to make the fullest use possible of the trade information gathered by the consular and diplomatic representatives of the State Department and the Commercial Attaches and Secretaries under the Department of Commerce. The Chambers should exert organized pressure to procure the divulging *in China where it is needed* and *as soon as it is compiled, when it is needed*, all information as to data and statistics gathered by these government representatives which can be useful to American business out here. It is preposterous that these trade representatives who are maintained in China by the American tax-payers for the purpose of extending American business in China should have to withold all information gathered by them until it can get to Washington and back again, by which time it is absolutely stale and useless for assisting the American trader here. No one feels this as keenly as these representatives themselves. If American Chambers were to make an organized demand upon the Departments of State and Commerce that Consular representatives be allowed to give such information direct to the Chambers of Commerce of their districts and Commercial Attaches be empowered to give out the compiled reports covering the entire country through a Bureau of Commerce established in this country, there is every likelihood that government departments would act favorably on the matter, as precedents have already been established in other countries. Consular and diplomatic officials would be only too glad to communicate such a request on the part of the Chambers to their departments. American Chambers have so far been negligent of this opportunity and duty, which should be taken up by them at once. British businessmen have an immense handicap over their rivals in the possession of this information, which is supplied by the British Commercial Attache

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to the British Chambers which circulate it as confidentially among their members.

The bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce has at present seven district offices and four cooperative offices in the United States for the dissemination of all trade information gathered by its representatives at home and abroad. The district offices are at Boston, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle, and the cooperative offices at Portland, Oregon, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Chattanooga. It has been suggested to the Department that a foreign district office be established at Shanghai for the purpose of serving American business and giving American merchants in China any information which may be in the possession of trade representatives in China. The establishment of such a bureau with sufficient clerical assistance to make it a live and valuable organ is well within the realm of possibility if American chambers will forcefully back the suggestion.

American enterprise in North China is under the protection of the seven consulates at Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tsinan, Tientsin, Mukden, Antung, and Harbin. A new consulate will be opened at Kalgan within a few weeks. Tientsin is the principal port and trade center for all foreign business with the exception of Japanese, and the Tientsin consular district contains many times more American business concerns than all the remaining consulates together. It comprises the provinces of Chihli, the portion of Honan north of the Yellow River, the province of Shansi and all of Eastern Mongolia, which last two territories, however, will be broken off to form the new Kalgan district. The area of this district is about 880,000 square miles, equivalent to that of the whole United States east of the Mississippi River. The principal cities are Peking, the capital of China, and Tientsin, each with a population of about a million.

The climate of this region is similar to that of the north eastern part of the United States, except that it is a bit dryer.

The population is estimated at about 45,000,000 or about four-fifths of the total population of South America. Some 44,000,000 of these people are found in Chihli, Shansi and the part of Honan in the consular district. Probably eighty percent of the population is rural. The residents of the cities and towns are mostly traders, shopkeepers and laborers; but the industries are, generally speaking, still of the primitive household sort. Agriculture is also primitive in character and method. Eastern Mongolia is very sparsely populated, with probably no more than four or five inhabitants to the square mile for the greater part of its area. That portion of the consular district is susceptible of considerable development, were adequate transportation facilities to be provided. The people throughout the district are quite friendly to the United States and heartily welcome dealings with Americans. While the purchasing power of the masses is low, yet there are many wealthy Chinese who are able to participate in transactions involving considerable capital. Except in Mongolia, the language spoken throughout the district is the Mandarin or Northern Chinese.

Tientsin is the distributing center for the import trade of the district, as well as the gateway and place of commercial control for the export. The territory commercially tributary to Tientsin includes not only the consular district as outlined above, but also that portion of Shantung Province which lies north of the Yellow River. In 1919, the imports of foreign goods were valued at Haikwan Taels 85,348,380 (equivalent to U. S. $115,988,448) and the exports of native goods were valued at Haikwan Taels 71,550,033 (equivalent to U. S. $97,236,495). The *leading imports* are: cotton textiles, kerosene, metals, iron and steel, railway and construction material, hardware and tools, needles, electrical machinery and fittings, motor cars, lumber, aniline dyes, tobacco, paper, canned provisions, and such other articles as find markets in a region of great resources newly opened to modern development. The *leading exports* are: wool, cotton, hides and skins, bristles, hair, strawbraid, hemp, jute, peanuts, walnuts, licorice root, seeds and vegetable oils. In 1919, exports to the United States were valued at Tientsin Taels 33,261,679 (equivalent to U. S. $41,000,000).

On goods landed at Tientsin, river dues are collected for the Haiho Conservancy Board at the rate of four percent of all import, coast trade and export duties. Wharfage dues are also collected at Tientsin at the rate of two percent of all import, coast trade and export duties, when the importers are Chinese.

Peking has never been opened to foreign trade, and, while there are a few foreign business houses established there, the Chinese government has restricted the opening of new foreign firms since the establishment of the Republic in 1912.

The principal products of the consular district are: wheat, kaoliang (sorghum), millet, beans, maize, cotton, peanuts, sheep, cattle wool, hides, skins, hemp, bristles, strawbraid, walnuts, licorice root, sesamum seed, vegetable oils, coal and iron, many of which enter into the export trade in considerable quantities. There is considerable coal and iron in the Province of Shansi and Chihli Province is very rich in coal. The output of the coal mines of the district is estimated at about 20,000,000 tons a year. Furs of every kind come to Kalgan and are shipped out through Tientsin, at which port furs from Mukden and Manchuria are also marketed and exported.

The leading local industries are the manufacture of cotton textiles and yarn, matches, carpets and rugs, strawbraid, cement, brick and tiles, egg albumen and egg products, and iron pans; the tanning of hides; the cleaning and press packing of wool, cotton, skins and bristles; and the mining of coal.

Steamship lines in the United States, Japan and Europe issue through bills of lading to Tientsin. Goods from Europe are usually trans-shipped at Shanghai and come up to Tientsin by sea. Those from the United States are trans-shipped at either Shanghai or Kobe and continue their voyage by sea. Tientsin is situated on the Hai River, some forty seven miles by water from the sea. Light draft coasting vessels come directly up to the quays, others must discharge at the bar, off the river mouth, and lighter the cargo to Tientsin. During the months of December and January, freight rates to Tientsin are raised considerably, and few vessels come up the river on account of the ice. At such times, cargo is frequently landed at Chinwangtao and brought to Tientsin by rail, an expensive proceeding.

That portion of the consular district lying to the north-east of Tientsin is reached by the Peking-Mukden Railway. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway runs south from Tientsin into Shantung. Honan and Shansi are reached by the Peking-Hankow Railway, via Peking; and Kalgan by the Peking-Kalgan Railway, also via Peking. It may safely be said that, except for Eastern Mongolia, the district is *fairly* well provided with railway communication. The Grand Canal extends from Tientsin southward to Hangchow. While the natural waterways of the district are not generally navigable except for small river junks; they offer, nevertheless, a valuable means of communication and distribution in the territory to the south of Tientsin. With a view to improving the

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rivers and preventing floods, a comprehensive conservancy scheme is being carried out by the Chinese government under foreign direction. The roads, with the exception of about one hundred miles in the environs of Tientsin and Peking, are in a bad condition; but, nevertheless, transportation in the country is largely by carts and pack animals, rather than by coolie carriers, and the roads are laid out for the use of wheeled carts.

The Tientsin Chamber of Commerce was organized in December 1916, a year and a half later than the pioneer Shanghai Chamber. Mr. Walter A. Mitchell, of Andersen Meyer, now located in Mukden, was the leading spirit in the organization, and was backed by Mr. F. F. Spielman of Frazar & Co., P. H. Bordwell of the Dollar Lumber Co., J. L. Dobbins of the American Machinery Co. and Dr. D. B. Nye. The present officers of the chamber are:
A.C. Cornish, Standard Co. of N.Y., president; S. Williams, International Banking Corporation, vice-president, (now transferred); P. H. Bordwell, Dollar Lumber Co. 2d vice-president; P. E. Dailey, Standard Oil of N. Y., treasurer; R. T. Evans, Attorney at Law, secretary; Executive Committee: Dr. C. J. Fox, *North China Star* F. F. Spielman, Frazar & Co., Myron Simon, China & Java Export Co., Dr. H. V. Fuller, Chemist, E. K Lowry, American Machinery Import and Export Co.

The membership consists of the following twenty-two firms, and in addition forty individual members: American Machinery & Export Co., hardware, machinery, general import and export;

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Fabrics, wool preparing, construction, import and export; Asia Banking Corporation, The Barkley Co. Inc., import and export, China American Trading Co. import and export automobiles, Chandless & Co. import and export, China & Java Export Co. Export Hides, Dollar Lumber Co., Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc., tools, machinery, import and export, E.W. Frazar & Company, tools, machinery, motorcars, import and export, The J. E. Hayes Engineering Corp. construction, concrete specialists, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, F.E.D., Inc. Electrical Engineering, International Banking Corporation, F. W. Horne & Co. hardware, tools, machinery, North China Star Publishers, Thos, W. Simmons & Co., import and export, The Smythfield Export Co., Standard Oil Co. of New York, The Texas Co. import petroleum products, United States Trading Corporation, import and export, Maclay & Co. import and export, United States Steel Products Co.

There are approximately twenty-four American or partly-American firms in Tientsin not members of the Chamber. One is conducted by Chinese,—Americans—Chinese born in America and these same American citiziens.

The Tientsin Chamber has headquarters, including an assembly room and secretary's office, at No. 1 Victoria Terrace, in the British Concession. The Consul-General at Tientsin and his staff have done everything possible on their part to cooperate with the Chamber in furthering the interests of American business men in Tientsin.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Peking is almost a year old, its organization having been completed at the meeting held July 21, 1919. Its officers are elected yearly at the first meeting in January. The officers since the founding, who were elected last January are:

H. C. Faxon, Andersen Meyer & Co. president; H.F. Payne, American Bank Note Co. vice-president; C.R. Bennett, International Banking Corporation, treasurer; F. S. Williams, American Trading Co. secretary;

Its constitution differs somewhat from the Tientsin Chamber, and the American Chamber of Commerce of China (of Shanghai), to the nomenclature of which latter, by the way, it strenuously objects.

American Chambers of Commerce in China

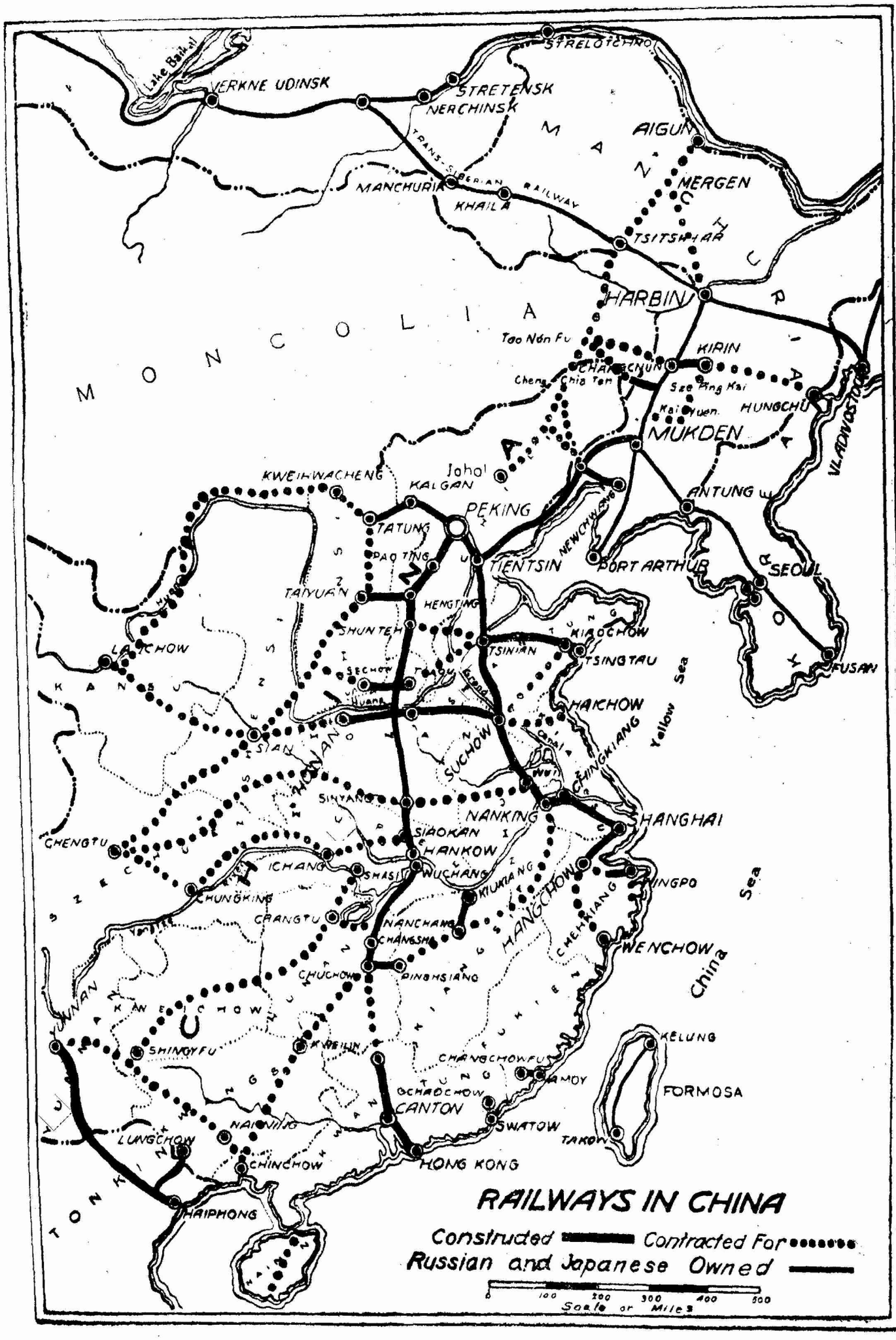
The American Chamber of Commerce in China is distinctly a development of the war and a result of the increased interest in China and the activities of Americans in China. There are now regularly organized chambers at the following points: Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Harbin and Changsha. Another chamber at Vladivostok. Siberia is in process of organization. The oldest chambers are at Tientsin and Shanghai, the leading ports of North China. Both were organized soon after the outbreak of the war when American merchants in China found themselves at the mercy of the various war regulations and restrictions of the belligerent countries. The fellowship and community of interest and the value of presenting a united front in dealing with the various problems soon demonstrated the value of the Chambers and their growth has been in accordance with the phenomenal development of American trade and interests in this part of the world in the last few years. All of the chambers maintain a high standard in their membership and have done a great deal to enhance the prestige and standing of American business in China. They have been able to do a great deal in improving trade standards and practices from the American standpoint and have assisted materially in the campaign to bring American trade in the Orient into American hands and control. The Shanghai and Tientsin chambers have permanent headquarters and meeting places and the Shanghai chamber has a permanent secretary who devotes his entire time to the organization. The general activities of the various chambers are described elsewhere in this issue. The officers of the chambers in Hankow Changsha and Vladivostok are as follows:

Hankow: president, Hunter Mann, L. C. Gillespie and Sons; vice-president, C. B. Horner, Robert Dollar Company; secretary, Philip P. Glover, Standard Oil Company; executive committee, G. R. Henkel, China and Java Export Company; J. J. Cobbs., Andersen, Meyer and Company; L. E. Gale, American Trading Company; Theo. Carlsen, Asia Banking Corporation; C. B. Gardner, Standard Oil Company.

Changsha: president, F. G. Prescott, Andersen, Meyer and Company; secretary, H. S. Harmon, Standard Oil Company; Executive Committee, M. F. Perkins, American Consul; J. E. de Ballard, Asia Banking Corporation; and the foregoing officers.

Vladivostok: President, August Hied; vice-president, A. Jonker; secretary, E. H. Maison; treasurer, H. A. Koelsch. Jr.; Committee: August Heid, American official; A. Jonker, Grace American International Corporation; A. W. Louis, Funsten Bros. and Company; H. A. Koelsch, Jr., National City Bank of New York; E. H. Maison, Knapp and Baxter; J. Meyerovitch, Youroveta Home and Foreign Trade Company; A. F. Schweyer, International Harvester Company. Owing to the unsettled political conditions at Valdivostok the Chamber has not yet been officially registered.

The officers of the new American chamber of commerce at Harbin is not is yet available. It is understood that American chambers are soon to be organized in Hongkong and Canton, and at several other points in China and within the coming year an affort is to be made to consolidate them through some form of cöoperation that will unify American commercial and financial inteersts throughout China.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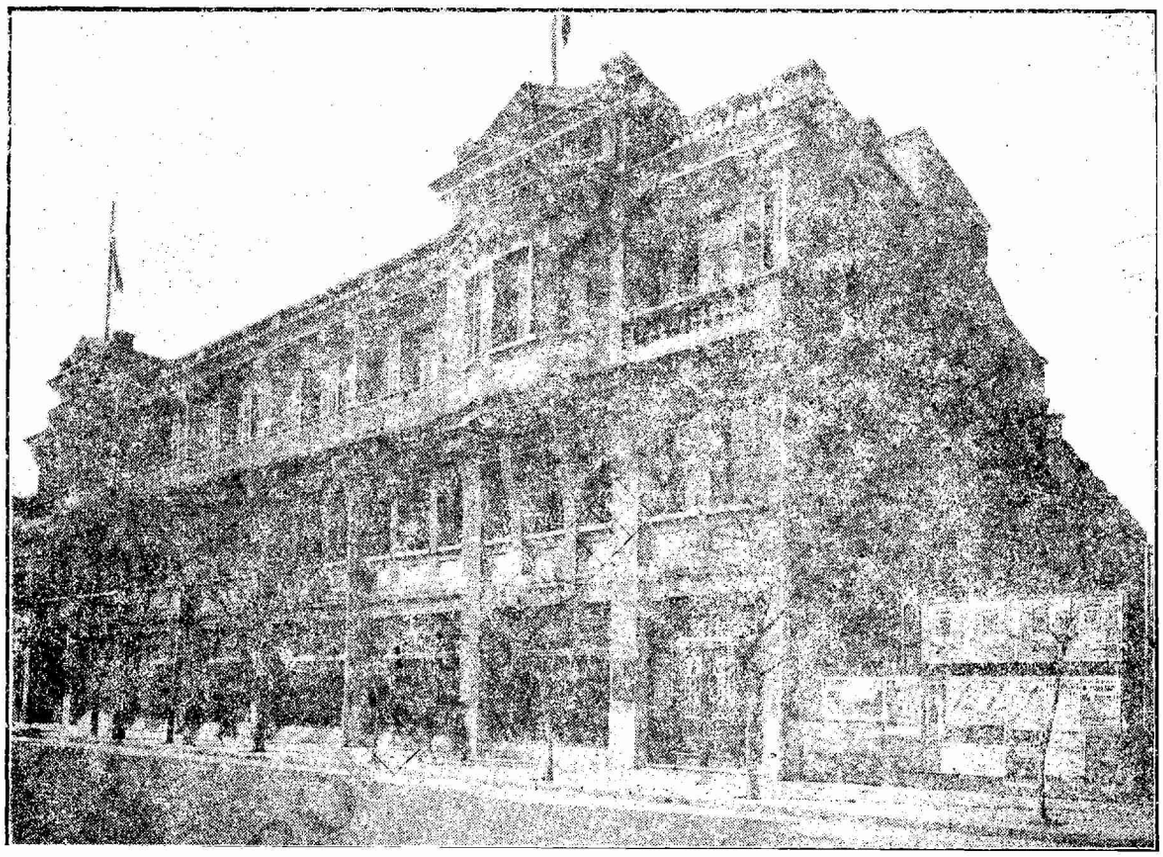

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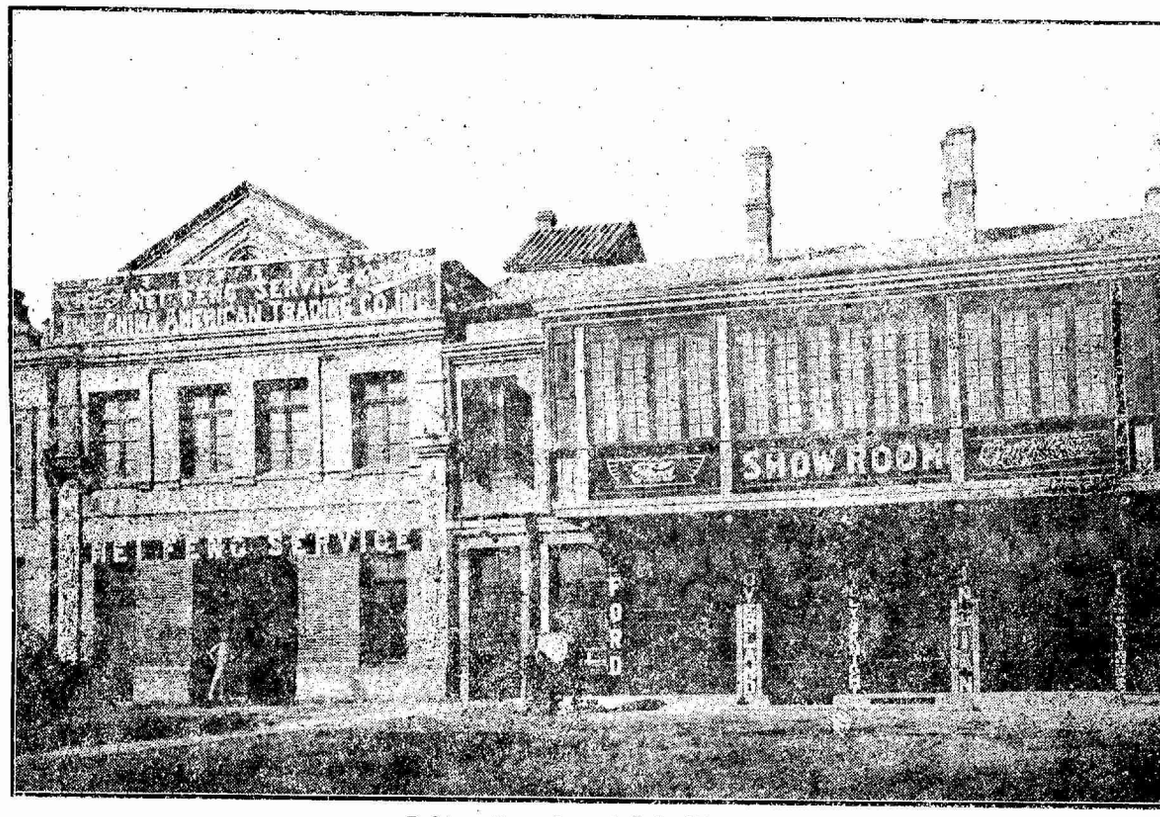

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The Present Political Situation in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE present political situation in China, though grave to outsiders, is merely another crisis in the general "checker board" game that has been in progress since the revolution. Those who have made a careful study of it, do not believe it will be anything other than what is picturesquely described in a Chinese old saying: "loud thunders and small showers." It is not the first time when there was every appearance that following a serious political convulsion, China would evolve order out of chaos. Since the death of President Yuan Shih-kai in 1916, the people have been repeatedly led by constant political changes into the belief that the union of North and South was in sight and that after the national unification there would come a stable government which would look after their interests. All high expectations have ended in disappointment, and today as it was in 1917, 1918, or 1919, China's political illness gets neither better nor worse, and there is every prospect for its prolongation indefinitely until leading officials in two sections of the country come to their senses or the people assert their right in unmistakable manner and order that all the struggles of ambitious militarists for supremacy shall cease.

At first sight the political situation is rather complicated, but to those who have been following it closely, it is simple. Leaders in the South-western provinces, who used to declare the defence of the Constitution as the chief object of the opposition government at Canton, have long forgotten this object, and now would be willing to resume allegiance to Peking if "satisfaction," that is satisfaction in the form of money and position, could be arranged. Lacking in money itself, Peking has none to spare for the south-western leaders. It is even more difficult for Peking to offer positions without endangering its own existence. All that Peking can do is to win over a few leaders to its side now and then by fair means or foul. This coupled with the general high ambition for power and influence has split opposition leaders into several groups and accounts for the present dissension in the South-west.

These leaders have now formed themselves into three distinct groups. Tsen Chun-hsuan, leader of Chin Hsueh Hui (a political party), and General Lu Yung-ting, Inspecting General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, have been working together. They constitute one group and maintain the original opposition government at Canton. Tang Shao-yi, Sun Yat-sen and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who are commonly considered as supporters of the Kuomintang, are heading another group with their temporary headquarters at Shanghai. General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, is heading still another group.

The twice dissolved Parliament for the nominal defence of which these leaders declared independence of the Central government three years ago has now dissolved itself. Some of its members remain at Canton. Some have gone to Shanghai where they intend to hold sessions. Some have departed for Yunnan at the invitation of General Tang Chi-yao who is aspiring to be Chief Executive of another southern government which he proposes to establish. These members are siding with either the Shanghai group or the Yunnan group while some remain loyal to the Canton group.

The Shanghai group is anxious to effect a combination with the Yunnan group in order to be able to fight the Canton group, but on one thing all the three groups hold a unanimous view, namely, they would like to open peace negotiations with the Northern government as soon as possible. The Shanghai group has pushed forward Tang Shao-yi as the Chief Delegate of the Opposition government. The Canton group has appointed Wen Tsung-yao to head the peace delegation of the Opposition government, and refuses to recognize General Wang I-tang as Northern Chief Delegate on account of his favorable attitude towards Tang Shao-yi. Telegrams have also been received from Yunnan indicating that Yunnan is a place of importance and that it would pay Peking to recognize the supremacy of its leaders in the peace negotiations that are soon to begin.

The Peking government, not desirous of offending any of the three groups, and knowing that peace can be secured only by dealing with them collectively, is between the devil and the deep blue sea. Any arrangement of political differences that is made with one of the groups will be unsatisfactory to the other two groups, and may aggravate the situation. This is the dilemma in which Peking finds itself. The only hope of the northern government is that all the different groups will combine themselves and elect a representative vested with supreme power to deal with Peking.

Up North the situation is in a similar state of affairs. The Anfu officials are in control of the government. Those military governors who are affiliated with that political party experience less difficulty in obtaining monthly grants from the government. Non-Anfu militarists find it hard to get even the soldiers' pay in arrear, and some of them have not been paid for nine months. It is only natural that they should feel dissatisfied. As most of the Anfu militarists are members of the Anhwei section of the Peiyang Party, members of the Chihli section of the same party are driven to revive the sectional struggle for supremacy, and look upon the Anfu Club as an object of hatred, and something to be removed. The present struggle is therefore a struggle between militarists of the Chihli section, and those of the Anhwei section of the Peiyang Party, which is the oldest and only military party in China.

With this explanation of the cause of the trouble in North China, it is comparatively easy to understand why the troops of General Wu Pei-fu, a non-Anfu commander, have not been paid for nine months. They have been stationed in Hunan to prevent advances by the enemy force, but they could not remain there any longer since their pay is far in arrears. By withdrawing his troops to Paotingfu, which is near to Peking, General Wu hoped he might collect the back pay with less difficulty. He has withdrawn them to Hankow on his way northward, and thus exposed General Chang Chin-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, an Anfu man, to attack. In fact the southern forces have already captured several northern cities, and are now threatening Changsha. The Anfu militarists tried to carry out a counter move by ordering General Ma Liang to despatch his troops from Shantung to

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China Since the World War

C. F. Remer *

The armistice of November, 1918, which brought the World War to an end, brought with it a new situation in the Far East. To understand the internal affairs of China and her relations with other countries it is necessary to remember this fact. During the war it had been possible for the Western nations to look upon events in China as comparatively unimportant or else as temporary, having singificance for the period of the war only. During the war it had been possible for the Chinese, themselves, to regard both internal affairs and foreign relations as subject to immediate and drastic modification, when the war should come to a close. The period "after the war" had been seen in that rosy glow which suffering humanity delights to cast around the events of the future. Enough time has now elapsed since the war to enable some conclusions to be drawn as to its present and future consequences for China.

For convenience the events since the signing of the armistice are set forth under two general headings, international relations and internal affairs, but it must be remembered that the impetus, which has given both the internal and external problems of China their present form and direction, was the sudden termination of the war in Europe.

When China is criticized, as she has been, for expecting too much from the war, it must be remembered that she was encouraged in her hopes by the leaders of the Allied nations. The address of President Wilson, delivered on September 28, 1918, at the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, was translated into Chinese and widely distributed. It fell into the hands of many Chinese during the days immediately before or after the armistice. In this speech President Wilson said that no outcome of the war could be accepted which did not "squarely meet and settle" certain issues. In setting forth these issues he asked the following questions.

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the future of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall the strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

'Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?"

To such questions the Chinese were ready to answer. They were ready to agree emphatically with President Wilson. They looked upon the asking of such questions as a promise for the future. It is easy to point out that they have not answered these questions satisfactorily in the field of their own political affairs, and that they did not appreciate the

(*continued on page 148*)

* (Reprinted from China Mission Year Book 1919)

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reinforce General Chang's force in name but in reality to force General Wu to return to Hunan with his man. General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, chief of General Wu, made still another counter move which would necessitate General Ma to remain in Shantung. More spectacular moves will follow, not understandable to outsiders although they are significant to those who are great chess-players.

The immediate objective of the movement of the Chihli section is to get from the government as much money as possible to clear up the back pay before the Dragon Boat Festival when all accounts will have to be settled. The future objective is to dislodge Anfu Military Governors from the provinces of Shensi, Hunan and possibly Chekiang, and replace them with members of the Chihli section, and eventually overthrow the Anfu Club.

The whole situation is so disconcerting to the President, Hsu Shih-chang, that he has instructed the Acting Prime Minister to invite General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting General of Manchuria, who is by no means friendly towards the Anfu Club although he does not belong to either section of the Pei-yang Party: General Tsao Kun, a non-Anfu governor; and General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, who is more or less a fence-rider although he is usually known as an anti-Anfu man in some political quarters, to come to Peking for conference. Generals Chang and Tsao have signified their willingness to go to the Capital while General Li will be represented by one of his trusted lieutenants at the forthcoming conference in Peking. If they show no dissension amongst themselves, the Anfu Club may suffer defeat this time.

Peking, June 13, 1920.

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sacrifice of blood and gold that lay behind President Wilson's right to speak as he did. The Chinese have a habit, which they share with the rest of the world, of fixing their minds upon the generalization that promises them what they want. Such a generalization, "Might does not make right," was repeated again and again in the Chinese newspapers at the end of the war. Here also it is easy to say that the Chinese must appreciate that the power of right is that it attracts men to fight for it, that right is not some principle that destroys its enemies by magic power and offers its friends an easy life. Such criticisms are easily made, but who will say that there was not, beneath the shallow thinking that gets itself expressed, a sincere longing among the Chinese for justice and a sincere belief that justice would be done at the end of the war?

There was in the minds of some Chinese in November, 1918, a doubt as to whether China would be represented at the Peace Conference. This doubt is the background of an article by Liang Chi-chao which was reprinted in the newspapers of the country at this time. This article set forth the reasons for Chinese representation and pointed out the fact that, if China were not directly represented, she would be indirectly represented with possible future complications. "The guilty appear in the court," said Liang. "China may not have done much for the Allies but she has done something. Even if she had done nothing she would have the right to appear where the problem of China was being settled."

As soon as the armistice was signed China appointed her delegates. On November 14, 1918, the cabinet approved the suggestion of the President that Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Foreign Minister, be made China's chief delegate. V. K. Wellington Koo, Hawkling L. Yen, Hu Wei-te, S. K. Alfred Sze, and C. T. Wang were appointed at that time or later to serve with him. The final draft of the treaty of peace bore the names of Lu and Wang as China's representatives. Some of these men have earned the gratitude of the Chinese by their vigorous and fearless espousal of China's cause in Paris during a time when they could not be sure of continued support and when, it is reported, attempts were being made to intimidate them. C. T. Wang, who has been prominent in the Young Men's Christian Associations in China, is looked upon by the Chinese as the man responsible for China's final refusal to sign the treaty with Germany and when he returned to China early in 1920 he was given an enthusiastic welcome.

The discussion within China as to what she should ask for at the peace conference shows that China's attitude toward the conference was that it was to be a world court. This discussion seldom turned upon what was to be asked from Germany and more frequently was concerned with what China intended to ask of the whole world. One list of China's wants included the following:

1. The abolition of exterritoriality.
2. The return of all concessions and foreign "settlements."
3. Favorable modification of the most-favored-nation clause.
4. The cancellation of the Boxer indemnity.

This list is more moderate than most. China expected the peace conference to do for her what no peace conference could do, that is, set her on her feet at once; she got less from the peace conference than any world conference could give her and still hope to have laid the foundations for permanent peace.

The history of China's part in the peace conference has still to be written. The world has not been told what happened. The result was a more complete failure than even pessimistic Chinese had feared. It is a strange coincidence that the telegram announcing the "Shantung" clauses of the treaty reached China on the seventh of May, a day that the Chinese have looked upon, since 1915, as a day of shame and humiliation. The storm of indignation that arose in China over these clauses has found its most active expression in a boycott of Japanese goods that has continued through the year and in the "student movement." To March, 1920, the boycott has had no serious diplomatic consequences, though it was mentioned by the Japanese Foreign Minister in a speech before the Diet on January 21, 1920, as a matter that was being given the attention of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Section eight of the treaty of peace with Germany is given below. It is taken from the journal of the American Association for International Conciliation for September, 1919.

"Article 156. Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, titles and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 8, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the province of Shantung.

"All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

"The German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

"Article 157. The movable and immovable property owned by the German State in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

"Articles 158. Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow.

"Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding Articles."

The reasons for the failure of the Chinese at the peace conference have been much discussed. There is no unanimity of opinion but it seems worth while to try to set them down in order.

1. The secret pledges given to Japan by England, France, Italy, and Russia during the last days of February and the first few days of March, 1917, that each of these nations would support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung.

2. The conviction of President Wilson, expressed in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that Japan would withdraw from the conference if the matter of Shantung were not settled to her satisfaction.

3. The fact that China did not have a clear record. Her government had given support to Japan's

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claims in May, 1915, and, it is said, on the occasion of the War Participation Loan contract in September 1918.

4. The failure of the Chinese to make peace within their own country and so to give united support to China's delegates.

5. The failure of the peace conference to come to a satisfactory expression of the principle of the rights of small and weak nations.

China refused to sign the treaty of peace with Germany and brought the state of war between herself and Germany to an end by a notice issued on September 15, 1919, in which the date of the cessation of hostilities was given as June 28. China was among the signatories of the peace treaty with Austria which was signed in Paris on September 10 and by doing so is understood to have become a member of the League of Nations.

There were further developments in the matter of Germany's rights in Shantung during the summer and early autumn of 1919. President Wilson has stated publicly that Japan has given an oral pledge to return Kiaochow to China. Among the reservations to the peace treaty that were agreed upon by the United States Senate before the final vote in which the Senate refused to ratify the treaty was one in which the United States reserved to itself "full liberty of action with respect to any controversy that may arise" out of the matter. On August 12, the Japanese Minister to China called at the Foreign Office in Peking and intimated that Japan was ready to return Kiaochow to China within two years but that in return for this Japan would expect compensation elsewhere.

During November, 1919, it was intimated that China ought to lay the matter of Shantung before the League of Nations or take the matter up with Japan. The early weeks of 1920 brought a persistent rumor that the matter of direct negotiations with Japan was under consideration. There has been disapproval of this method of getting forward with the matter and at the present time (March, 1920) the subject is still being debated. The alternative to some sort of negotiations with Japan seems to be to lay the matter before the League of Nations, but this China naturally hesitates to do until America shall have become an active member of the League, because America is the one country that has in any public way disavowed the award of the German rights in Shantung to Japan.

Siberia has been a problem of varying magnitude during the year, but in general China has looked with a neutral eye upon the struggles of the different factions within the country. The present problem that she faces with the Bolshevik party successful throughout Siberia will probably make relations with Russia as important as her relations with any other power during the coming months. The chief direct effect of the presence of Allied troops in Siberia through the year has been the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway under an international commission.

The reckless borrowing of the period before the signing of the armistice was not repeated during 1919. A Japanese loan of twenty million yen was reported on March 13. The Allied banks advanced small sums at various times and other loans have been denied or have been rejected after discussion. A loan for thirty million dollars gold was reported during November, 1919, from the Pacific Development Company, an American corporation. This loan is secured upon the revenue from the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly and the provisions for the control of this source of revenue have made the loan unpopular. At the end of the year no steps had been taken toward the reorganization of this monopoly and no satisfactory arrangement seems to have been arrived at.

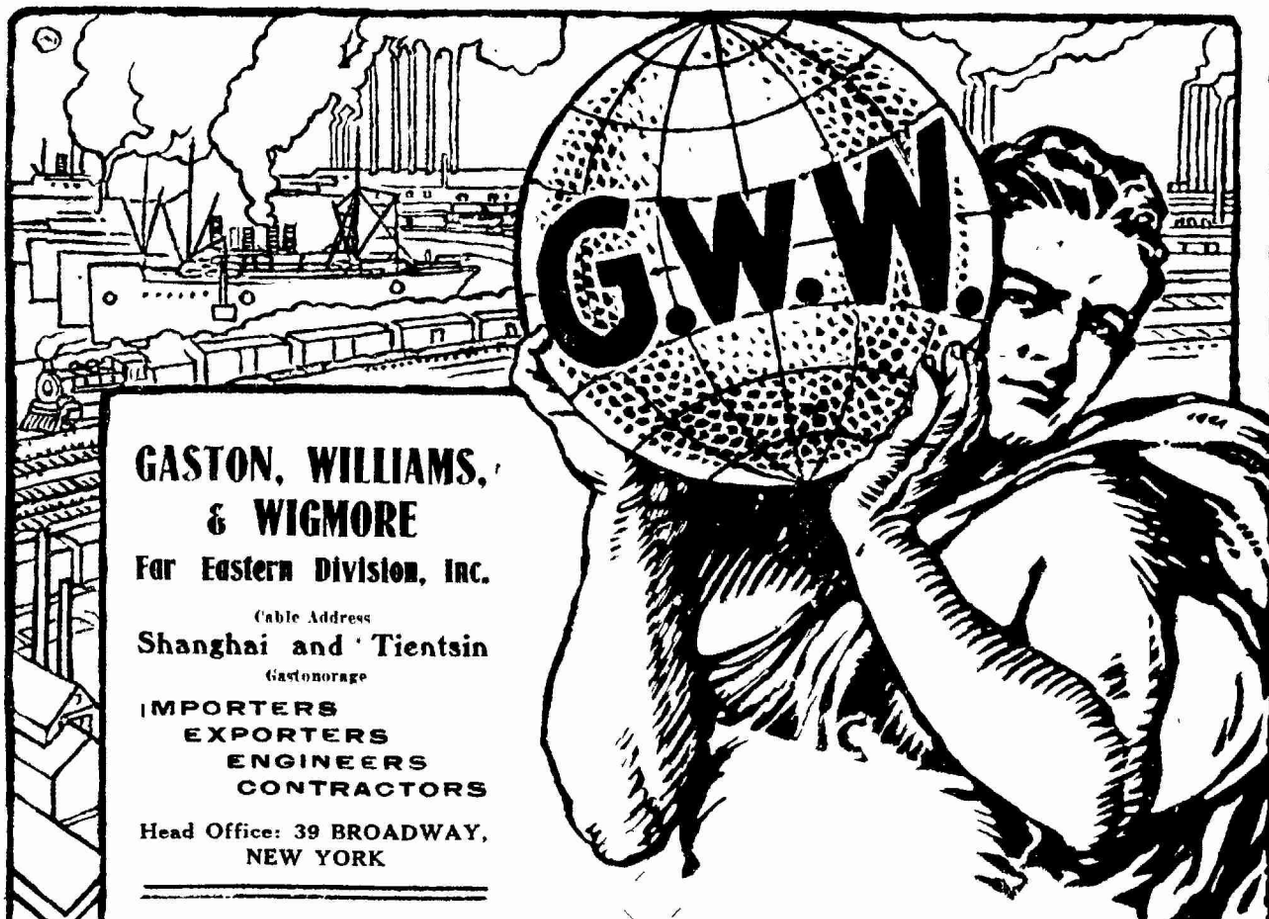
The most interesting financial proposal of the year was that of the formation of a chief new international banking consortium. The points have been summarized thus: (1) That the principal powers "should pool all existing and future options, except those already executed or in course of execution; (2) each national bank group would widely represent all banks of that particular country which were interested in Chinese finance and (3) all constructive work should be carried out on an open and competitive basis." In September, Japan definitely refused to enter the consortium because of the failure of the other powers (Great Britain, America, and France) to agree to the exclusion of Mongolia and Manchuria from the field of operations. Negotiations have been going on since this refusal but the fact that no advance from the new consortium was considered at the time of the Chinese New Year may be taken as evidence that the new consortium is not yet a factor to be considered.

The situation within China in the month of October, 1918, when Mr. Hsu Shih-chang assumed the office of President, was briefly this: There were two separate governments in the country, one in Peking and the other in Canton. The Canton or Southern government, or, as it calls itself, the government of the South-western Federation, had become united during the summer of 1918 and during the early autumn it had set forth its position as the only legal government of the country. At the same time the Peking government had proceeded during the year with the election of a new Parliament and with the election of a new President, and it maintained itself to be the true and legal government of the country. On the legal and constitutional side there was a deadlock. It would seem that war was the only way out of the deadlock and we find that the Southern government did actually declare war on the President-elect on October 4. But war had been tried and had failed to bring a settlement between the North and the South and this new declaration of war was little more than an expression of refusal to support the new President on the part of the South.

Not only had war shown itself useless as a means of bringing a final decision between the North and the South, but the armies of the military officials on both sides had shown themselves to be among the chief causes of the continuation of a legally impossible situation. "The army is China's problem" said Professor Bevan in the China Mission Year Book for last year, "and until this military question has been solved there will be no solution to the constitutional question.' . . . This, then, is the problem of the coming year, to put the army in its proper place, and to clear the field for the legitimate contestants."

This conclusion gives more emphasis than ought to be given to the constitutional question. This question is looked upon by some few of the leaders on both sides as the underlying and important difference; but the army has almost succeeded in making China a field for the settlement of personal quarrels over power and money. In any case, however, the army has shown itself to be no means for settlement and to be the first obstacle to be removed in order that settlement may take place.

It appears strange at first sight that two governments each claiming jurisdiction over the same territory and each with soldiers, should find themselves unwilling to use their soldiers to bank their claims. The explanation is to be found in the persistent refusal of the people of common sense within the country to take the quarrel seriously as one over a fundamental issue, and the refusal of the merchants and men of means to lend their support to either side.



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The business men were more interested in getting rid of the armies of both sides than in the victory of either.

The new president, who took office in October, 1918, was not chosen because he was thought to be able to take the most necessary step and get rid of the army with its powerful and independent military officials. He was chosen because it was hoped that his clean record and wide personal popularity would bring about some sort of compromise; as one writer expressed it "friendship" was to settle China's difficulties. The declaration of war by the South dispelled the hope of any easy settlement and China was face to face with the possibility of more fighting when the war in Europe came to an end.

Before the Armistice was signed China had been given a hint that her unsettled state was not being looked upon with indifference by the Allied powers. On October 28, 1918 Japan submitted a proposal to the Allied governments for mediation in China. Nothing had come of this by November 11, when the war in Europe came to an end.

The end of the European War seems to have put real meaning into the half-hearted proposals for internal peace. On November 12, the Peking government decided to convene a peace conference at Nanking or Shanghai "with a view," it was said, "of restoring peace between the North and the South as soon as possible." This was followed by the declaration on November 17, of an armistice between the North and the South. China sought to follow the example of Europe with commendable promptness. The reasons for the sudden change in China from half-hearted proposals for peace and equally half-hearted threats of war, to prompt action in the interests of peace can be guessed at only. There was, first, undoubtedly, the fear that foreign intervention would follow the cessation of hostilities in Europe, since the Allied nations would now be free to take a more active interest in China. There was, secondly, the desire to act as a unit in the Peace Conference that was to follow the World War. There was, thirdly, the feeling that the out-come of the war was a justification of the ideals professed by the Southern government. It was also a check upon the confidence and the support of the Northern party. This brought both sides to a more conciliatory frame of mind. Finally, there must be noted again the feeling that in "the world beyond the war" all things were possible. This was expressed in an important document laid before the Shanghai Peace Conference entitled "A Proposed Plan for the Military and Civil Re-organization of China." "It is no exaggeration," said the document, "to say that the dawn of a happier era is imminent"; and again, "The social order which humanity now seeks to establish, is one in which right will reign, reason will rule, justice will prevail, and happiness will be the pursuit of life."

After the armistice of November 17 the Southern government considered the proposal of the Peking government and appointed Tang Shao-yi its chief delegate to the conference. Chu Chi-chien was appointed chief delegate by the Northern government. After much debate Shanghai was finally settled upon as the place for the conference, and during the third week in February, the conference was formally opened in the building formerly occupied by the German Club.

Before the opening of the conference, there had been reports that fighting had been resumed in Shensi contrary to the terms of the armistice. This brought the first difficulties and on March 1, the conference was suspended until April 10, when the Southern delegates declared themselves satisfied that the fighting in Shensi had stopped.

On May 14 the conference was brought to an end by the presentation to the Northern delegation by Tang Shao-yi of a document covering eight points.

These eight points present a solution of the internal difficulties of China which, presumably, would have satisfied the Southern party. Upon the constitutional side the solution was a compromise. President Hsu Shih-chang was to be recognized as the legal president of China, but at the same time, the declaration of the illegality of the Presidential Mandate of June 18, 1917, dissolving Parliament, was to make the Parliament then dissolved the legal legislature of the country. Many members of this Parliament had gathered in Canton and were at the time the legislature of the Southern government. Upon the legal side there is inconsistency in this proposal, for the legality of President Hsu's election carries with it, it may be supposed, the recognition of the legality of the Parliament that elected him. On the other hand the legality of the Canton Parliament carries with it, presumably, the illegality of the election of the President.

The demands of Tang Shao-yi covered other points, and there was a sweeping demand for the declaration of the invalidity of the "covenants, pacts and the like, secretly entered into between China and Japan," and the punishment of those directly engaged in their negotiation.

It may be guessed that the Peking government would have given serious thought to the solution of the constitutional question thus proposed by the Southern delegation if it had not been for such demands as those about the treaties between Japan and China. The Northern government might have been willing to admit the illegality of the mandate dissolving Parliament, but it could not be expected to renounce willingly the legality of its agreements with a foreign nation, especially Japan, and to stand before the world discredited and shamed; it might be defeated and driven from office but it did not intend to suffer all the consequences of defeat by a voluntary act. The peace conference came to nothing and the delegates separated at about the same time that the Paris conference ended its work on the treaty with Germany.

On June 5, a note was presented to the Chinese government, "on behalf of the British, American, French, Italian, and Japanese governments," suggesting that the peace conference in Shanghai be resumed and that there be no resumption of war. Chu Chi-chien refused to resume office as chief delegate of the Peking government and on August 11, Wang I-tang was appointed chief Northern delegate. This appointment was opposed and Wang I-tang came to Shanghai in the face of statements that he would not be dealt with. Since his arrival, Tang Shao-yi has consistently refused to meet him and nothing has been accomplished. Peace does not seem any nearer in June, 1920, than it seemed in October, 1918. It has been rumored from time to time that negotiations were going on through other channels than the official representatives. Mr. Tang's attempt to resign late in 1919 has been explained on this ground.

Any analysis of the reasons for the failure of China to get peace when most of her people wanted peace is difficult. Little information has been given out about the trend of events from day to day in the Conference. Conversations with delegates and secretaries throw some light on the situation, but the nature of the eight demands of the Southern government is the most illuminating evidence.

In the first place, the viewpoint toward the whole matter under discussion was not the same in the two delegations. The Peking government looked upon itself as the true government of China which was, for

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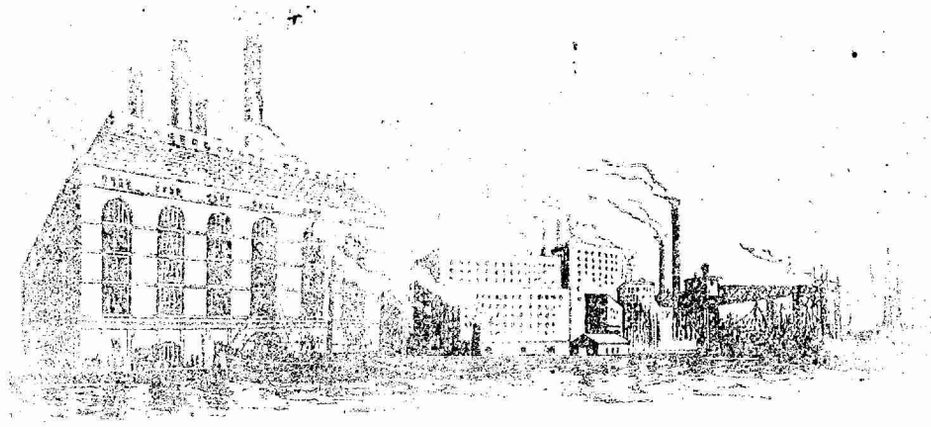

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the moment, entering into discussion with a schismatic group. It did not do more than admit that fundamental matters were under discussion. The Southern delegation, on the other hand, took the viewpoint that the government of China had been disrupted and that the conference was to set it up anew, that all matters, even matters of fundamental importance, were to be taken up and settled to the satisfaction of two equal parties to the settlement of a dispute in which both sides admitted a degree of wrongheadedness.

The constitutional difficulty could not be settled in conference and it presents a second reason for the failure.

The third difficulty was the failure of the delegates to attack directly that problem which, as has been pointed out, is the one that must be settled before all others. It was the first business of the peace conference to work out a plan to put the army where it belongs as a servant of the government and the country and not their master. No attention to foreign affairs, however important, and no consideration of constitutional problems, however fundamental, can bring a solution that will stand longer than powerful military leaders want it to, so long as the army dominates the situation. The third, and the chief reason for the failure of the Shanghai peace conference was its failure to find means to bring the army into subjection to the civil authorities.

On January 2, 1919, the text of the new tariff was completed, and it was submitted for ratification. During the year the new tariff came into operation and China has ceased to suffer from the plain injustice of a five percent tariff that brought her in much less than five percent. During the year there has been some renewal of opium growing within China. No one has attempted to estimate how widespread this has been. On January 17, and for some days after, the whole of the stock of opium in Shanghai which had been purchased in 1918, was burned in public.

This public burning of opium marks the end of legally imported foreign opium in China and brings to a successful close the struggle of decades, in which the missionaries have played an important part. The opium question has become the morphia question, and there has been an attempt through the year to bring effective measures to bear against the importation of morphia. At the meeting of the International Opium Society on June 20, it was pointed out that the morphia was being imported from Japan and Great Britain. The *North-China Daily News* points out that the British government announced, "in a letter dated November 25, the steps taken to prevent the export of morphia to China and Japan by parcels post."

There is also to be noted the capable service for the public good that has been given by some officials. Governor Yen of the province of Shansi has achieved a reputation for good government, for interest in public education and public health, that deserves the gratitude of his people. He is an example of the good which the Chinese paternalistic system can accomplish and sometimes does bring about.

The traditional basis of China's social and economic life must also be taken into account in measuring the effects upon the country of the time since the Armistice in Europe. The merchant proceeds with his business, the farmer plants and harvests his crop, and the worker carries on his handicraft, without paying much regard to even internal, to say nothing of foreign, politics. The division of the year's product between owner and tenant, for instance, goes on as it has for hundreds of years. Throughout the country one village community after another leads its life according to the traditions of its ancestors, guided by some leading man who applies a mixture of precedent, Confucian ethics, and shrewd sense, to the settlement of such difficulties as arise among his people; and such whole communities live as they have lived, undisturbed by any thought of events in the next province. This is true of many parts of the country, though the bandit and armed robber make life less placid and serene in other parts. This inert mass is at once the danger and the hope of China; it is her danger because it is almost impossible to move, it is her hope because it cannot be destroyed. This great body of peasant folk must be remembered when China is being considered. These people are, to use a Chinese metaphor, the sea; the government is the boat. These common men and women give the significance and seriousness to the knavery, the scheming, the faithlessness, or the loyalty and true service of political leaders and officials. Their welfare is hard to measure, but it is the true test of national success, the false test being diplomatic ascendancy, prestige, and national advantage.

China's problem is still the army and what has been called the "tuchunate." By the ascendancy of the army the problem of constitutional and political progress is taken out of the field of Parliament, and, therefore, out of the field of business, industrial, and intellectual life, and it is not put into the field of battle. The accomplishment of anything becomes a matter of influence, of secret conference, of the shrewd use of money. It is significant that under the baneful influence of the military situation the political parties of the past, such as the *Kuomingtang* and the *Chinputang*, which gave some evidence of usefulness in constitutional development, have practically disappeared and have been replaced by political rings and cliques, such as the Anfu Club. As a Chinese newspaper puts it, "In the North there are the Chihli and Anhwei factions crossing swords at each other, while in the South we have the Yunnan and Kweichow parties fighting each other."

There are several possibilities suggested. The present form of military ascendancy may be replaced by a single strong military government under a dictator. Of this there has been little possibility since the death of President Yuan, but it is still regarded as a possibility.

The present situation may result in foreign intervention. This has been seriously proposed during the year. With a public and solemn assurance that foreign intervention would not be used for the advantage of any one power and would not be used to cover the seizing of economic advantage, such intervention might accomplish the good that its liberal advocates maintain. The Chinese know that such intervention is a possibility, but they fear that in the present condition of international relations such a course would mean Japanese intervention.

The third possibility is a new revolution. This has been advocated by such men as Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It might be brought about by a union of the merchants and the students against the military officials and their followers; and some students of Chinese affairs believe that they see evidence that such a movement is under way.

The end of the war in Europe brought with it a movement to bring China back into the path of peaceful political progress. The year just past has seen that movement come to nothing. Such is the briefest possible recapitulation of the history of China since the end of the World War.

AMERICAN SHIPPING IN THE PACIFIC

(Continued from Page 134)

because of inadequate transportation facilities and discrimination in favor of the merchants of the nation favored with ships. During the year of 1915 and 1916 there were no American vessels in the trans-Pacific trade to China.

The year of 1917 found a slight development with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company operating three passenger and cargo boats under the American flag to China ports, one freight vessel, and one to Manila and the South, the China Mail Steamship Company with one passenger and cargo boat in operation and one under construction, and the Luckenbach line with one cargo boat. L. Everett, an American operator, was also running two vessels but these were under charter from Japanese concerns and flying the Japanese flag.

This forms a basis of comparison with the development of American shipping to China ports since the establishment of the merchant marine and the relief of wartime demands giving over vessels for commercial purposes when during the month of May 1920 records for the port of Shanghai, showing a total of 124 ocean going vessels entered and cleared, gave the apportionment as follows: American 49; British 45; Japanese 12; Norwegian, Dutch, Russian and Italian 5. There is also a most interesting comparison between the fact that during the years of 1915 and 1917 there were no vessels flying the American flag in the China-American trade and the recent announcement of the United States Shipping Board that there are at present three times as many American ships on Pacific Ocean routes as those of any other nation.

The coming into the Pacific of the increased number of American ocean going carriers has also had its effect upon American trade with China which at its lowest ebb in 1910 was 6,5 percent of the whole foreign commerce of the nation and in 1919 stood at 16.5 percent with a grand total of 1,227,806, 792 Haikwan taels. (the Haikwan tael being reckoned at $1.359 American currency.) And with the further development during the present year there will also occur an appreciable increase over these figures, since American business will no longer be hampered with transportation problems, discriminating methods, excessive rates or the holding up or damaging of goods in Japanese ports of trans-shipment. As a result of the activities of American vessels the conference freight rates from China to American Pacific coast ports have declined from G. $50 to $55 September 1,1917, to G. $40 January 1, 1917, and to G. $10.50 June 1, 1920.

There are at the present time sixteen American steamship lines operating cargo and passenger vessels between the ports of China and the Pacific and Atlantic ports of the United States—the return of the Atlantic service again savoring of the days of the Yankee clipper vessels. These are: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Robert Dollar Company, the Pacific Steamship Company, the Columbia-Pacific Navigation Company, Struthers and Dixon, the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, the Green Star Line, the China Mail Steamship Company, the Barber Lines, Frank Waterhouse and Company, the International Mercantile Marine, the Isthmian Line, the Tank, Storage and Carriage Company, the Los Angles-Pacific Navigation Company, William Katz and the China Coast Transportation Company. In the majority of cases, the vessels operated are for the account of the United States Shipping Board but with the provisions of the Jones Bill pending and other developments the future should bring the private American ownership of an equal number of vessels now operated under Shipping Board Charters. In addition to the companies named above, other concerns have less fixed routes also touch the coast of China and other Far Eastern ports.

This development has come since the first of January 1919 and for the most part during the latter part of that year and the earlier part of the year of 1920. One of the most striking developments during the earlier part of 1920 has been that of the establishment of a coastwise feeder service with vessels of the "Lake" type of the Shipping Board between China ports and ports of Japan, the Straits Settlements and India, there now being twelve such vessels in operation, four by The Robert Dollar Company and eight by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, concentrating cargo at Hongkong.

A second strking development in the China trade has been the establishment of a public river steamer service between Hankow, Ichang and Chungking, with the Robert Dollar II, under the American flag for both passengers and cargo. This field had been untouched heretofore except small cargo carriage by the Standard Oil Company of New York's boats under private arrangement, that company operating the largest fleet of individual units on the Yangstze River under the American flag for their own needs.

To ports of China and the Far East the following companies are operating the services mentioned: Struthers and Dixon, who have recently combined with the Green Star Line and the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company and who act as their agents in the Pacific are operating a fleet of forty-eight cargo carriers for the combination whose ports of call reach from Vladivostok on the north to India in the south and whose home ports are Seattle, San Francisco, New York and New Orleans. Twelve of these vessels are owned by the companies and the remainder operated for the Shipping Board.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company operates three passenger and cargo boats from San Francisco to Japan, China and Manila ports which they own. They also operate two passenger and cargo boats of the line from San Francisco to Manila and south. On the China port line are now being operated six vessels of the "West" type and two of the 1,200 ton type of the Shipping Board with the eight feeder ships mentioned before which ply between Hongkong and southern ports. Two cargo vessels and two passenger and freight ships are being operated from San Francisco to Manila and south to India. The newly inaugurated round the world service of the company, which links the Far East with European ports, has six vessels of the 8,800 ton type, with monthly sailings. The complete fleet of the company including the San Francisco to Baltimore service and the South American line, comprises forty vessels, fourteen of which are the property of the company.

The Robert Dollar Company operates five trans-Pacific cargo vessels for the account of the Shipping Board, in addition to the four feeders having Hongkong as the concentration point. This is augmented by ten

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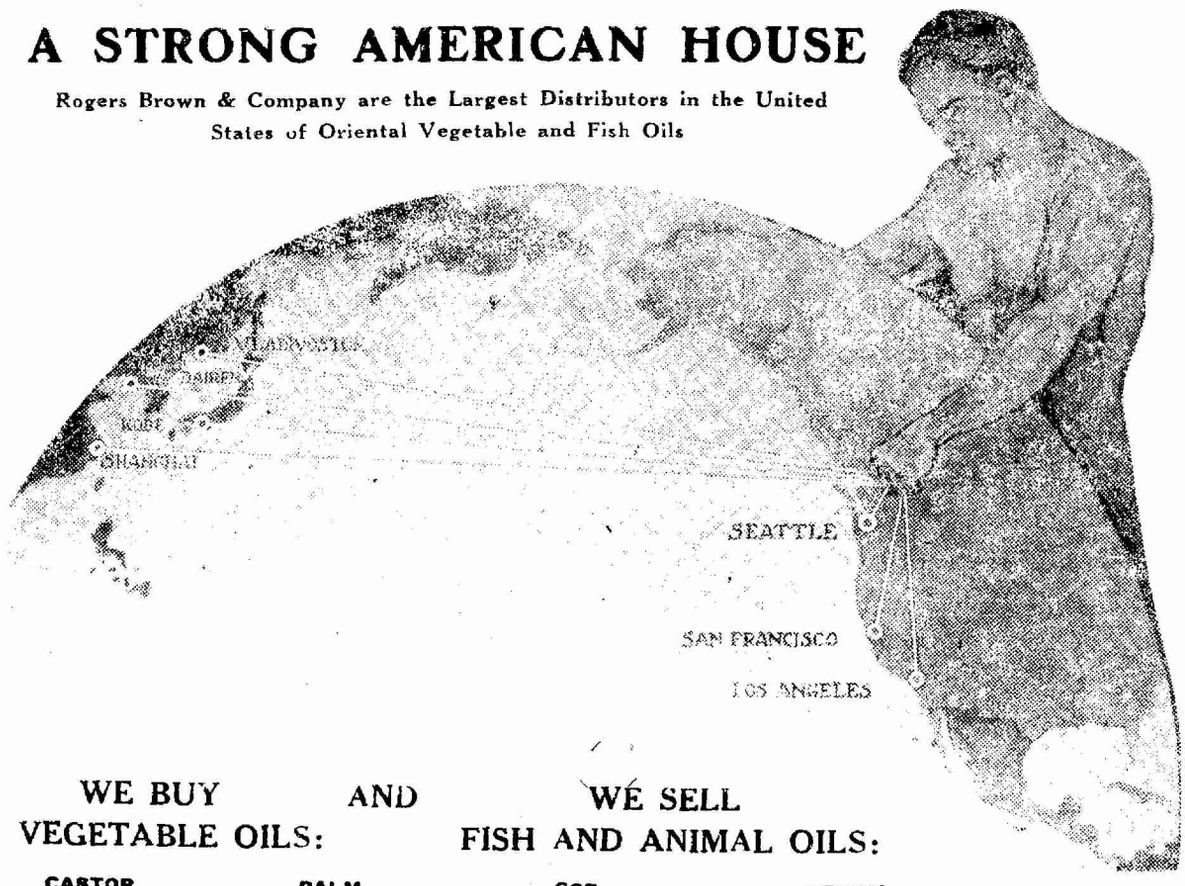

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other vessels of Canadian registry. These vessels have both Pacific and Atlantic Coast ports as their destination points. The company's total fleet is thirty ships.

The largest single fleet operating on the Pacific at the present time is that of the Barber Line, whose Far Eastern representatives are the Pacific Steamship Company, the Admiral Line. This fleet is composed of thirty-one Shipping Board freight vessels operating regularly between New York and the Orient, touching intermediate ports. Two of these sail monthly by way of the Suez Canal. Seventeen Shipping Board cargo carriers ply from Seattle and Portland under the direction of the Pacific Steamship Company making Vladivostok, Dairen, Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore. In addition to this, the Admiral Line offices in the Far East direct the movements on this part of the world of seven Shipping Board tramp steamers, operated by various lines.

The Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company, which had its first sailings for the Orient in December of last year and is the only line with that home port, operates four "West" type vessels for the account of the Shipping Board between the Southern California port and the Far East.

The Columbia Pacific Navigation Company, whose agent in the Orient is the China-Pacific Company, has recently inaugurated a Trans-Pacific Service with seventeen Shipping Board vessels from the port of Portland, a service which includes the north China and Siberian ports coming south only as far as Shanghai. The China-Pacific Company also directs the movements of eight tramp Shipping Board vessels from Portland for Sudden and Christensen.

The Frank Waterhouse Company, whose agent in China is the American Trading Company, also operates a fleet of Shipping Board vessels from Seattle to the Far East. The China Mail Steamship Company has three passenger and cargo vessels of its own ownership on the China-American run under the American flag.

From these lines, making allowance for other ships of occasional call, the estimated number of vessels, privately owned or operated for the account of the United States Shipping Board, on June 1, 1920 totalled approximately 200 on the trans-Pacific run touching China ports. Compare this with no vessels under the American flag in 1916 and five passenger and cargo boats and two freight vessels under the American flag in 1917, keeping in mind that this development has practically all come since the first of June 1919. During the latter part of 1919 the Far Eastern office of the American Bureau of Shipping—"The American Lloyds"—was opened in Shanghai by Capt. W. I. Eisler, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and on June 3, 1920, the first Shipping Board vessel of the four being built in China for merchant service the *s. s. Mandarin*, was launched at Shanghai.

The only want in the Pacific at the present time which is not being filled by American vessels is that of an adequate passenger service. This is at the present time largely in the hands of Japanese lines and of the Canadian Pacific line, a line under British registry. However, this want has been given the attention needed by the Shipping Board and definite announcements have been made of the inauguration of a trans-Pacific passenger service from Seattle to Japan, China and Manila by the Pacific Steamship Company, and an augmented service of five vessels from San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Admiral Line will also have five vessels. These vessels will be of the 14,000 ton type of the Shipping Board, carrying 250 passengers, first class, and having large steerage accomodations. They will have a speed of seventeen knots an hour. Additional vessels may also be placed on the Manila and India run of the Pacific Mail. With the coming of the five ships for the Pacific Mail, the *Veyezuela*, the *Columbia* and the *Ecuador* will be taken off the trans-Pacific route and placed on the South American service. When the completed lines of the Shipping Board, as now projected, are realized there will be fifty-one combined passenger and freight boats on the Pacific so that nothing will be lacking in so far as the Americanization of the shipping of the United States is concerned.

The decrease from ninety percent down in the shipping from the Orient to the United States formerly enjoyed by Japanese lines can already be traced in the projection of new lines into new territory and the falling off in revenue of the boats operated by Japanese companies. During the war these companies were paying dividends of 100 percent a year and over but that day has passed and Japanese shipping no longer can claim or profit by the supremacy of the Pacific.

With the provisions for the Jones Bill as almost assured and with American business taking a new lease on life in China and the Far East, it is practically safe to make the assertion that the present Pacific fleet of the United States merchant marine is in these waters to stay and that the coming of the next tens of years will not see a decrease but an increase in the fleets.

American business in the Far East is no longer hampered, whatever its other difficulties may be, by the lack of shipping facilities under the American flag. And the answer to the plea made in the dark years of 1915 and 1916 have been generously answered by the Shipping Board.

Japanese Would Purchase Turnabout Island

Several vernacular newspapers in south China in the last few weeks have reported regarding a recent attempt of the Japanese government to obtain control of Turnabout Island, a small island situated in the Straits of Formosa between the island of Formosa and the Chinese mainland of Fukien Province. The island is of no importance commercially, but is of immense strategic value through the ability of a naval base there being able to command the Formosan Straits. Under the guise of obtaining the island for the development of pearl fisheries the Japanese government is said to have offered $2,000,000 to the Chinese military officials of Fukien province. The island was ceded to Japan along with Formosa at the close of the Sino-Japanese war, but owing to protests from both Great Britain and France, it was returned to China. Shipping between the ports of North China and the British Colony of Hongkong must pass through the Formosan Straits. Business men of Fukien Province are said to have filed protests against the acquisition of the island with the Chinese government at Peking. A similar attempt of the Japanese to obtain a naval base at Amoy, also in the Province of Fukien, was frustrated about two years ago.

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AGENTS & REPRESENTATIVES

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BRANCH HOUSES AND AGENCIES

At all the Principal Ports and Trade Centers of the World.

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EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA, BY ARTICLES:

Articles.	1918 Quantity.	1918 Value.	1919 Quantity.	1919 Value.
Cotton:				
Unmanufactured, bales	3,911	$558,088	11,622	$1,786,276
" pounds.	1,958,441		5,814,196	
Manufactures of Cloths other than duck:				
Unbleached, yards	2,263,035	313,000	25,580,526	4,107,792
Dyed in the yarn, yards	151,424	50,232	1,136,325	299,129
Glass and glassware:				
Common window glass, boxes (50 sq. ft.)	5,301	25,237	16,570	146,041
Iron and steel:				
Locomotives, number	14	228,604	48	2,406,692
Nails, wire, pounds	10,476,993	582,523	20,255,210	943,077
Pipes and fittings: Wrought, pounds	4,652,057	379,103	7,698,426	665,129
Rails, steel, tons (To Japanese leased territory)	679	52,304	22,831	1,595,194
Sheets and plates, Galvanized iron and steel sheets pounds	3,466,115	338,502	2,831,085	189,726
Steel:				
Plates, pounds	6,716,440	661,321	47,440,865	1,730,092
Sheets, pounds	7,644,827	608,669	8,035,299	448,812
Structural iron and steel, tons	4,462	538,246	6,033	576,890
Tin plates, terneplates, etc., pounds	24,597,702	2,284,654	37,966,278	3,021,392
Wire, Barbed, pounds	69,940	4,334	45,523	2,574
All other, pounds	11,451,221	748,133	15,171,044	796,873
Lead: Pigs, bars, etc., pounds	533,339	35,988	1,273,194	66,791
Leather:				
Manufactures of boots and shoes, Men's, (to Japanese leased territory) pairs	522,617	1,911,014	41,281	150,211
Lumber: Boards, planks and scantlings, Fir, M. feet	13,479	404,532	49,544	1,497,921
Milk, condensed and evaporated, pounds	2,276,179	334,105	5,555,679	800,445
Oils:				
Illuminating, galls.	43,458,543	3,016,026	164,366,046	16,669,857
Lubricating, galls.	3,938,213	994,172	5,503,213	1,444,852
Paraffin, pounds	5,996,632	614,281	6,490,481	677,528
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured, Leaf, pounds	14,581,203	5,863,807	14,558,402	6,328,365
Manufactures of, Cigarettes, Mille	6,784,318	11,498,931	6,191,765	10,112,682

Declared Export Returns from CHINA to the United States, Hawaii and Philippine Islands During 1917, 1918, 1919

(Invoiced Through American Consulates)

ARTICLE. To United States.	VALUES. 1917	1918	1919
Antimony:			
Crude	$304,045	$143,931	$172,271
Regulus	1,526,398	1,404,197	596,647
Oxide	.....	26,050	46,981
Art, Works of:			
Porcelains	155,391	32,696	115,118
All other	136,687	53,740	44,297
Brass Ingots	31,500	.....	.....
Bristles	3,018,828	4,695,311	3,171,147
Chemicals:			
Albumen	3,429,619	936,363	4,777,732
Cantharides	3,820	.....	.....
Champhor	106,984	233,037	1,296,417
Dyes, Aniline	52,860	.....	.....
Indigo Paste	3,172	.....	.....
Gallnuts	812,502	871,452	471,557
Licorice Root	443,478	410,010	1,415,832
Musk	147,214	98,528	126,161
Rhubarb	54,816	15,973	208,093
Soda, benzoate of	1,076	.....	.....
Tumeric	1,480	.....	.....
Copper Slabs	120,950	.....	.....

"The Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

Guaranteed manufactured in England.

Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

13-171

Cotton, and Manufactures of:				
Raw	$ 5,203,290	$ 2,731,590	$ 5,721,785	
Waste	99,171	3,370	8,652	
Waste Yarn	8,453	.....	.....	
Lace, Embroidery, etc.	586,353	380,688	838,139	
Curios	233,912	35,830	122,516	
Earthen and China Ware	137,510	25,330	52,148	
To United States.	1917	1918	1919	
Eggs:				
Fresh	51,296	134,332	141,542	ALBUMEN
Dried and Frozen	1,108,930	562,129	1,456,019	2,736,983
Yolk	3,515,235	1,526,428	5,045,545	
Fans, Palm Leaf	39,332	13,793	53,835	
Feathers and Down	826,740	698,217	720,900	
Fibers, and Manufactures of:				
China Grass	233,893	458,318	88	
Embroidery	1,281	.....	.....	
Hemp	179,481	82,764	9,445	
Jute	95,658	30,105	37,778	
Ramie	.....	271,481	.....	
All other	154,307	15,312	17,995	
Firecrackers	330,739	16,418	192,788	
Fruits and Nuts:				
Apricot Kernels	15,998	.....	862	
Peanuts	481,452	154,768	467,055	
Walnuts	531,866	367,262	2,344,212	
Furs and Skins and Manufactures of:				
Dressed—Dog Mats	483,424	725,247	770,604	
Undressed—Cat	36,467	9,613	.....	
„ Deer and Doe	588,829	368,048	321,901	
„ Dog	164	.....	1,115,273	
„ Fox	114,117	508,662	788,560	
Furs and Skins and Manufactures of: *Con.*				
Goat	$15,102,507	$9,420,286	$22,814,432	
Kolinsky	.....	292,877	186,196	
Marmot	33,846	374,184	1,544,927	
Rabbit	12,121	9,301	63,417	
Raccoon	.....	135,975	14,645	
Sheep and Lamb	2,528,707	723,794	1,122,410	
Squirrel	.....	574,182	481,849	
Weasel	156,783	146,659	461,231	
All other	574,251	771,493	3,160,905	
Hair:				
Horse	402,773	480,429	273,996	
Human	306,122	303,712	450,756	
Nets	545,999	594,117	3,368,495	
All other	.....	67,362	122,260	
Hats: Rush, Straw, and Woodshaving	288,046	35,196	169,682	
Hides:				
Buffalo	892,036	210,049	1,326,465	
Cow and Calf	10,757,561	1,414,557	5,380,875	
Horse, Pony and Donkey	164,264	28,173	60,712	
All other	97,135	.....	289,217	
Household Effects	26,545	27,502	25,189	
Iron Pig	65,473	.....	223	
Joss Sticks	11,040	65	3,906	
Mattings, Mats and Rugs	221,028	110,788	74,955	
To United States.	1917	1918	1919	
Meat and Dairy Products:				
Sausage Casings	$835,325	$604,189	$1,714,648	
All other	9,527	34,024	85,688	
Metals:				
Tungsten	309,747	748,894	571,213	
Wolfram		2,166,380	633,699	
All other	.....	403	.....	
Oils, Vegetable:				
Bean	20,564,640	38,411,309	13,067,283	
Castor	212,403	466,497	310,951	
Cotton Seed	885,032	2,514,633	2,249,329	
Hemp Seed	.....	187,352	50,453	

China and Java Export Co.

Established in China Since 1898.

EXPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF—

Goat, Sheep and Deer Skins.

Dry Hides

Dry Salted and Wet Salted Cow,

Ox and Buffalo Hides.

Bamboo Stretched, Shaved

Cow and Buffalo Hides.

SHANGHAI-HANKOW-TIENTSIN

HEAD OFFICE—97 Gold Street,

NEW YORK.

13-173

Peanut	$1,558,982	$4,859,114	$7,494,443
Perilla	.....	77,185	158,903
Rape	110,513	101,440	.....
Sesame	.....	123,286	649,420
Wood	4,727,225	7,602,025	9,978,734
All other	4,477	77,445	55,388
Paper and Manufactures of:			
Books	14,663	9,754	9,068
Cigarette Stiffener	9,423	.....	.....
All other	16,160	354	4,694
Plants and Bulbs:			
Narcissus Bulbs	26,985	.....	.....
Platinum	.....	37,335	16,432
Quills, Cut	.....	10,133	14,840
Seeds:			
Castor	126,892	.....	381,030
Linseed	431,058	.....	51,540
Mustard	9,226	10,359	16,953
Rape	20,115	7,426	11,482
Sesame	82,247	130,512	36,923
Sorghum (Kaoliang)	31,231	.....	391,859
All other	3,456	3,577	32,435
Silk Manufactures:			
Pongees	2,002,480	695,278	624,247
All other	214,545	225,907	117,879
Silk:			
Raw	27,858,869	21,903,490	58,543,852
Waste	2,960,314	6,904,910	5,598,033
Wild	3,010,003	2,950,522	2,112,347
Cocoons	116,216	80,759	205,110
Spices, Cassia	68,319	192,998	186,121
Strawbraids	3,671,274	5,781,715	6,192,065
Tallow:			
Animal	227,266	243,313	2,075
Vegetable	1,596,804	1,744,064	*660,654

* includes $137,313 both animal and vegetable

Tea:	$5,356,007	$3,436,187	$2,992,153
Sweepings	.....	32,460	.....
Tobacco Leaf	1,664,118	1,382,808	2,162,111
Vegetables:			
Beans	1,488,630	12,643	175,506
Peas	401,868	37,456	160,366
Wax:			
Paraffin	.....	69,810	1,526
Wood, and Manufactures of:			
Bamboo, split	37,391	26,461	13,953
China and Palm Reeds	36,999	64,657	60,005
All other	48,514	8,337	59,487
Wool and Manufactures of:			
Camel's	1,072,017	897,879	1,395,302
Goat's	54,366	147,254	227,044
Sheep's	15,060,448	15,529,510	10,682,825
Carpets and Rugs	819,102	336,601	826,413
All other articles	332,494	161,394	2,944,403
TOTAL FOR U. S.	$155,682,386	$154,811,733	$210,674,506
To Hawaii.			
Cotton Laces	.....	$ 663	$ 869
Curios	$ 2,774	1,013	.....
Earthenware, Porcelain	2,549	442	3,015
Eggs, Fresh	.....	23,883	14,551
Iron, Pig	6,049	.....	.....
Meat, Canned	5,769	1,391	11,661
Oil: Peanut	3,076	4,612	5,222
Paper: Printed Books	.....	1,333	118
Silk: Pongees	1,762	214	1,112
Tea	377	.....	1,833
All other articles	2,757	1,243	18,600
TOTAL FOR HAWAII	$25,113	$34,794	$56,981

(continued on page 172)

NATIONAL U.S.A. COLORS

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Largest American Manufacturers

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Kiangse
Anhwei
Shantung
Chekiang

Our laboratories in China are at the service of our customers all times.

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Who's Who in China

Former President Li Yuan-hung
前大總統黎元洪

General Li Yuan-hung, former President of China, is now living in retirement at Tientsin. He is interesting himself in all kinds of industrial and commercial enterprises which aim at the development of the country, and contributes a large part of his income toward charitable enterprises and for the education of the people. Born in 1864 in Hupeh, former President Li studied at the Peiyang Naval College, Tientsin, where he graduated after undergoing a course of six years. Later he served on a cruiser during the China-Japan War, and the late Admiral Chen Pi-kwang was his chief at that time. After the war, he was engaged for service at Nanking by Viceroy Chang Shih-tung. During his stay in Nanking he helped the Viceroy to train troops. Upon Viceroy Chang's transfer to Wuchang, he accompanied him thither to assist in the organization of the modern troops there.

From Wuchang he went to Japan to study fortifications for two full years. He became a major in the cavalry after his return, and subsequently held several commands, including that of a Colonel in the Twenty-first Brigade.

In 1905 General Li was in charge of the organization of the Changteh manoeuvres. He served on the general staff at Wuchang for the following five years.

Then came the revolution in 1911, and he was forced to accept the command of the revolutionary forces. He accepted it and directed their operations against the imperial army.

The fighting between the revolutionary and the anti-revolutionary forces came to a draw, and General Li arranged for the Shanghai Peace Conference, where the terms for the abdication of the Emperor were settled.

After the abdication of the Manchus, General Li was elected Vice-President of the newly formed Republic of China. Concurrently he was appointed Chief of the General Staff and Tutuh or Military Governor of Hupeh, with his headquarters at Wuchang. On September 7, 1911, he was given the rank of General. He was appointed concurrently as Acting Tutuh of Kiangsi on June 8, 1915 upon the dismissal of General Li Lieh-chun from the Tutuhship on account of his revolting against Peking.

On October 7, 1913, General Li was re-elected Vice-President of China. In 1914 he was relieved of the office of Tutuh of Hupeh, and went to Peking at the request of the then President Yuan Shih-kai, to reside there. Yuan Shih-kai was afraid that General Li might revolt against him, and that was why he invited him to stay in Peking.

On the death of Yuan Shih-kai, General Li became President of China in June 1916. He resigned on July 1, 1917 when General Chang Hsun carried out his coup d'etat and restored the Manchu Emperor to the Throne. General Chang Hsun's coup d'etat did not last long, and he was driven into the Dutch legation for refuge. The republic was re-established by Marshal Tuan. But General Li refused to resume his office as President of China, and was succeeded by General Feng Kuo-chang. After the restoration of the Republic, General Li stayed for a time in Peking, but later went to Tientsin to live.

Although General Li no longer holds any public office, his influence is still felt. Whenever the country finds itself in a position of difficulty, General Li's assistance is sought. However he tries to avoid politics, having repeatedly declared that he has no further ambitions of becoming President.

News from North China

The International Anti-Opium Association will present an anti-narcotic Chinese drama at the Peking Y. M. C. A. Auditorium on June 16.

Some members of Parliament have addressed a lengthy memorial to the President complaining of the continual depreciation of notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Commuications.

Rolland Sumerville, assistant manager for Mrs. Carl Crow, Shanghai, has arrived in Peking. He will spend four months here buying for his firm, which exports curios, fancy-goods, lace and embrodiery.

Colonel Hess and Captain Hanc, representatives in China of the Czech-Slovak Republic, addressed the students of the Peking Government University on the subject of the proposed relations between China and the new Republic on June 9.

S. Uyeda, representative of the Nippon Dempo News Service, after visiting in Peking for a few days, has left for Japan. He has made an arrangement with the Chung Mei News Agency for the supply of its service to the Japanese newspapers.

The sessions of the United States Court for China, which are to be held in Tientsin the latter part of this month, will be in the American Consulate

G-E Electric Motors

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Direct current motors, all sizes, for every purpose.

Alternating current motors, all sizes, for every purpose.

Crane motors	*Mill motors*
Elevator motors	*Railway motors*
Enclosed motors for mines	*Oil well motors*
Hoist motors	*Pump motors*
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Multi-speed induction motors for machine tools

Complete motor drive equipments for single, polyphase and direct current, with suitable control, are standardized for all mills and factories; for mining, oil fields, lumber mills, ship yards, docks and terminals, marine service, sugar centrals, railway service, pumping and water supply.

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49-D-38

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THE

CHASE NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York

57 BROADWAY

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $ 15,000,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS - - - 21,877,000

DEPOSITS (Jan. 21, 1920) - - 387,861,000

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WE RECEIVE ACCOUNTS OF Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms or Individuals on favorable terms, and shall be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

Through its Trust Department, the Bank offers facilities as

Trustee under Corporate Mortgages and Indentures of Trust;

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Custodian of securities and Fiscal Agent for Corporations and individuals;

Executor under Wills and Trustee under Testamentary Trust;

Trustee under Life Trusts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

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General and not in the rooms of the American Chamber of Commerce as previously announced.

R. A. Burr, manager of the Chun Mei News Agency, Peking, has been appointed Peking Correspondent of the Ledger Syndicate, which is owned by Cyrus K. Curtiss, president of the Curtiss Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The North China Union Language School will close its third term for the summer vacation on June 15. Dr. Chang Pao-ling, president of the Nankai College in Tientsin, has been invited to be present on the closing day and deliver the final address.

A. E. Blanco, of the Maritime Customs in Peking has received notice of his transfer to the Harbin district. He will leave for his new post about the first of July. Mr. Blanco has been for the last two years in charge of the Customs College in Peking.

News has reached Tientsin that Charles Ker, second son of W. P. Ker, British Consul-General of Tientsin, has won a scholarship of £60 a year at Rugby. His elder brother, Alan, is at present at Rugby, where he won the second scholarship two years ago.

Two hundred and forty-two students have been enrolled in the North China Union Language School during the present year, the largest enrollment in any single term being one hundred and seventy-four. These students represent twenty-four mission societies, five legations, and twelve foreign firms,

A telegram has been received from Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States of America, stating that he will leave Paris for America next week as he has signed the Treaty of Peace with Hungary. Mr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, will sign the Treaty with Turkey on behalf of China.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Fleisher, and their two daughters will leave Peking for Shanghai via Tientsin and Tsingtao early next week. They are due back in Tokyo about July 4. Mr. Fleisher is publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* and the *Trans-Pacific*. During his stay in Peking he is being entertained by many of his foreign friends.

Sgt. George D. Henly, of the United States Marines, and Sylva L. Friedrich, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents 77 Sui An Po Hutung, Peking on June 5. Miss Friedrich was the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Fredrich of the Salvation Army. The newly-weds left for Peitaiho on the morning of June 6.

The American legation has lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the search by the police of the office of the *Yih Shih Pao*, a Chinese paper under American registration. The protest was made on the afternoon of June 8. For the time being, the American manager of the paper plans to reside on the premises personally.

Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell are spending their wedding trip in Peking. They are leaving for Tientsin this week-end. After stopping in Tientsin for a few days, they will proceed to Tehchow, Shantung, where Mr. Campbell is manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York. After staying in Tehchow for a while, they will go on a six months leave to America.

Dr. A. M. Cohen Stuart, secretary of the Volksraad (House of Representatives) in Batavia, Java, is visiting in Peking stopping at the Peking Hotel until next Saturday. Dr. Stuart is making a study of political, economic and financial conditions in the countries along his route. He will go to Japan via Korea and sail for the United States of America from Yokohama June 30.

(*Continued on Page 178*)

The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

中華懋 (*THE CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK*) 業銀行

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists
under Special Charter of the Government
of China issued April 12, 1919.

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Telephone South 3126.

President: ..... *The Honourable CHIEN NEN-SHUN.*
American Vice-President: *JAMES A. THOMAS, Esq., Peking.*
Chinese Vice-President: ... *HSU UN-YUEN, Esq., Peking.*

NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

Pending the opening of the Bank's own branches arrangements have been made with correspondents throughout China. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Current Accounts opened on the usual terms. Deposits for fixed periods received at rates which may be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign Exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks and other documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Shares effected. Every description of general Banking Business transacted. ∴ ∴ ∴

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and is prepared to give financial facilities to assist its clients initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

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Shanghai — Tsinanfu — Hankow — Tientsin — Canton.

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Cable Address: KOFA, Shanghai Capital: $1,000,000 Code: A. B. C. 5th Edition

英大馬路 *Manufacturing Chemists— Wholesale Druggists*

Importers and Exporters— Wholesale Distributors 科發藥房

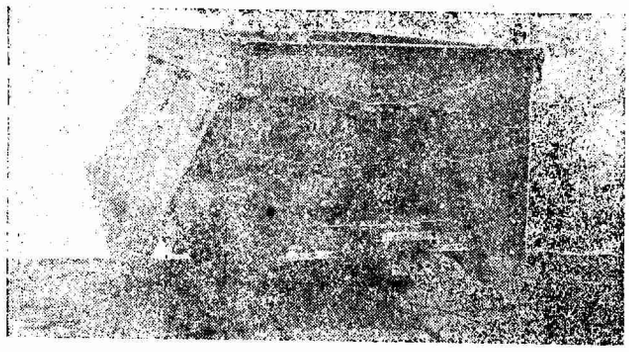
Hospital and Laboratory Supplies, Rubber Goods, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites

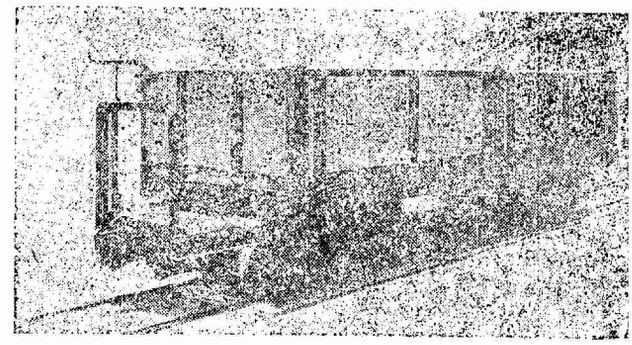
Our selling organization covers the whole of China

SHANGHAI, CHINA

To Porto Rico.			
Cotton Laces and Insertions	.....	$273	.....
To the Philippine Islands.			
Arbutus, Dried	4,134	1,914	2,417
Breadstuffs:			
Biscuits, Canned	.....	8,437	8,437
Flour	603	125,657	745,313
Oats	.....	11,775	.....
Vermicelli	15,443	19,824	40,807
All other	789	.....	.....
Candles	3,106	3,237	.....
To the Philippine Islands.	1917	1918	1919
Cement	$262,578	$108,622	$84,241
Coal and Coke	481,138	672,956	49,709
Cotton and Manufactures of:			
Cloth	67,503	51,562	9,725
Nankeens	27,252	51,422	11,847
Yarn	.....	85,323	.....
Laces	12,475	4,686	24,534
All other	.....	6,108	3,488
Earthenware:			
Chinaware	6,044	3,227	5,231
Fire Bricks and Fire Clay	7,059	183	35,084
Eggs, Fresh	.....	1,002	1,498
Fibers and Manufactures of:			
Fish Nets	3,355	3,607	2,748
Grass Cloth	5,800	1,914	7,969
Twine	.....	1,300	.....

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS





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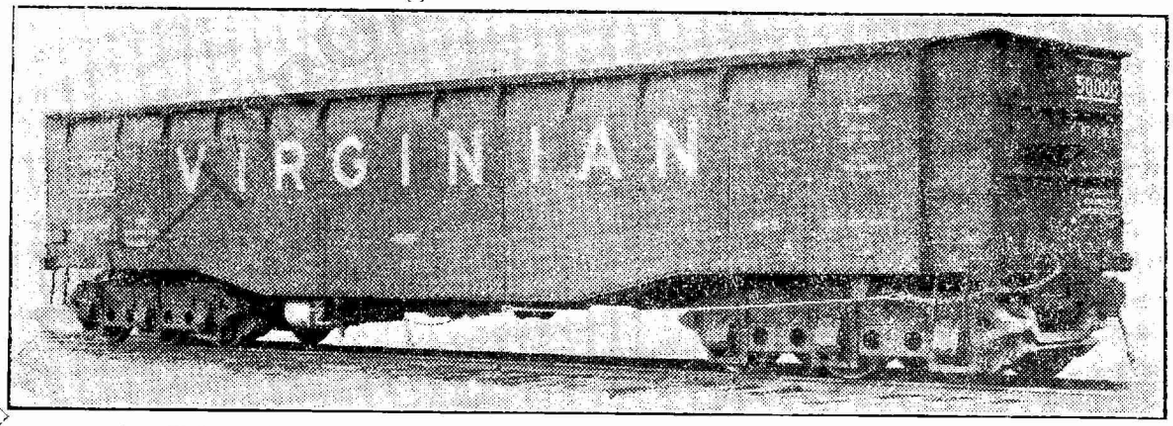

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Fruits and Nuts:			
Peanuts	$ 2,034	$ 13,494	.....
All other	4,826	4,840	$ 2,150
Iron and Steel and Manufactures of:			
Pig Iron	1,570	.....	.....
All other	8,701	13,525	1,294
Meat and Dairy Products:			
Canned Meats	5,068	24,508	19,336
Frozen Meats	477,851	845,652	.....
Hams	180,664	209,823	249,181
Lard	.....	57,697	106,088
Milk, Sterilized	658	1,283	38,758
Musical Instruments:			
Pianos	.....	15,913	19,320
Oils:			
Liquid Fuel	10,712	.....	.....
Lubricating	.....	7,025	1,043
Peanut	.....	5 226	3,766
Vegetable			
All other	1,626	.....	148
Paper, and Manufactures of:			
Books, Printed	10,746	9,870	16,031
All other	14,053	3,041	15,576
Photographic Films	3,198	965	1,868
Silks, and Manufactures of:			
Piece Goods	19,380	29,077	30,100
Pongees	4,983	1,167	4,361
Raw	115,336	156,065	48,990
Soap	4,245	.....	.....
Stones, Precious:			
Diamonds	.....	3,500	.....
Strawbraid	2,234	2,663	.....
Tea	5,752	1,407	5,397
Tobacco	.....	1,603	3,682

Vegetables:			
Beans	9,811	21,578	28,290
All other	27,290	17,307	28,510
Wood, and Manufactures of:			
Canes	1,787	1,670	2,074
Combs	4,037	1,912	4,446
All other	3,498	823	1,114
All other articles	70,497	57,597	103,721
TOTAL FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	$1,887,842	$2,671,987	$1,768,352

CHINA'S IMPORT TRADE FOR 1919

Showing the values of the principal imports into China from the United States and the latter's percentage of the total import trade of China.

Cigarettes	$14,957,748	51.3
Cotton, Raw	1,874,950	21.
Dyes, Aniline	2,266,392	51.
Electrical Materials and Fittings	2,204,410	31.4
Iron, Galvanized: sheets and wire	1,176,301	39.8
Iron and Mild Steel, new:		
Bars	2,001,776	32.4
Nails and Rivets	1,530,772	49.5
Pipes and Tubes	1,585,075	50.3
Rails	4,954,792	68.2
Screws	246,247	64.9
Sheet and Plates	2,215,300	36.8
Other Kinds	3,038,094	32.3
Leather	940,344	8.7
Locomotives and Tenders	7,411,684	52.3
Machinery	6,242,368	32.
Motor Cars and Motorcycles	1,984,927	59.6
Oil, Kerosene	42,557,401	65.7
,, Lubricating	2,630,389	68.3
Paper and Cardboard	3,448,347	23.4
Postal Parcels (contents not given)	1,345,667	21.
Railway Carriages and Wagons (including Tramcars)	3,585,100	54.5
Railway Materials (not otherwise classified)	1,064,158	37.9
Building Materials (not otherwise classified)	813,867	35.3
Sheetings, Grey, Plain	1,317,847	7.
Shoes and Boots, Leather	1,272,918	65.7
Shooks, for making Casks	1,222,718	69.2
Soda	897,757	19.8
Stores, Household	1,098,772	21.6
Sundries, unenumerated	1,120,871	14.5
Timber, Softwood	2,562,532	38.8
Tobacco	4,463,383	58.8
Tinned Plates	3,342,781	61.4

A few important items of China's Import Trade in which the United States took no part during 1919:

Coal	$17,629,742
Fish and Fishery Products	15,293,604
Matches	7,577,664
Sugar, all kinds	53,945,351
T-Cloths	7,365,254

NOTE: The discrepancy between the amounts stated in the preceding list and those given on pages 25 and 26 is probably due to including such ports as Kowloon, Lappa, Tsingtao, and the Japanese leased area at Dairen, in the Chinese Maritime Customs Import Returns; whereas such ports are not included in the United States Export Returns, also the fluctuation in exchange may be factors in certain cases.

VALUE OF TRADE BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1919.

COUNTRIES.	Gross Import of Foreign Goods.	Export *plus* Re-export of Chinese Goods.	TOTAL.	Re-export of Foreign Goods.
Hongkong	$30,950,117	$20,858,048	$51,808,165	$ 2,700,465
Macao	.....	111	111	151
French Indo-China	592,258	546,014	1,138,272	135,469
Siam	9,745	369,581	379,326	6,226
Singapore, Straits, etc.	9,670,401	8,464,394	18,134,795	329,032
Dutch Indies	5,074,526	2,287,075	7,361,601	198,370
British India	28,483,103	10,059,175	38,542,278	339,432
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, Algeria, etc.	85,304	5,012,624	5,097,928	55,708
Great Britain	76,283,599	52,863,261	129,146,860	705,856

Norway	$426,813	$246,620	$673,433	.....
Sweden	729,926	25,942	755,868	$ 5,348
Denmark	96,053	523,014	619,067	4,842
Germany	.....	222,694	222,694	904
Netherlands	144,274	1,569,137	1,713,411	29,792
Belgium	297,621	4,730,327	5,027,948	171,120
France	3,441,003	43,166,428	46,607,431	228,838
Spain (including Gibraltar)	4,126	412	4,538	.....
Portugal	651	.....	651	.....
Switzerland	21,524	12,406	33,930	.....
Italy	201,462	6,981,170	7,182,632	6,826
Austria and Hungary	.....	1,402,116	1,402,116	.....
Russia, European Ports	10,732	46,587	57,319	123,334
Russia, and Siberia, by land frontier	.....	48,235	48,235	.....
Russia, Amur Ports	.....	12,809	12,809	.....
Russia, Pacific Ports	685,405	6,170,818	6,856,223	4,302,219
Korea	127,163	2,053,232	2,180,395	282,706
Japan (including Formosa)	95,278,634	61,553,576	156,832,210	3,851,853
Philippine Islands	2,518,402	1,301,859	3,820,261	123,760
Canada	20,836,074	5,548,820	26,384,894	19,162
United States of America (including Hawaii)	78,636,259	116,269,741	194,906,000	1,722,542
Mexico and Central America (including Panama)	1,119	5,498	6,617	.....
South America	14,234	246,274	260,508	.....
Australia, New Zealand, etc.	736,596	343,202	1,079,798	7,624
South Africa (including Mauritius)	.....	17,536	17,536	.....
Other places	294,635	.....	294,635	.....
Total Value	$355,651,759	$352,958,736	$708,610,495	$ 15,351,579

TOTAL TRADE OF CHINA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1919.

Amounts are stated in Haikwan Taels (1 Hk. Tl. = Gold $1.359)

COUNTRIES.	Imports from.	Exports to.	TOTAL.
Hongkong (Portugese Colony)	$153,631,544	$131,495,296	$285,126,840
Macao (British Colonoy)	5,053,426	4,714,206	9,767,632
French Indo-China	2,879,927	1,786,189	4,666,116
Siam	422,060	2,742,137	3,164,197
Singapore, Straits, etc.	10,115,656	11,220,792	21,336,448
Dutch Indies	6,864,316	3,072,377	9,936,693
British India	26,980,705	9,599,413	36,580,118
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, Algeria, etc.	740,638	10,507,249	11,247,887
Great Britain	64,292,239	57,186,242	121,478,481
Norway	314,068	182,275	496,343
Sweden	572,929	1,488,848	2,061,777
Denmark	183,584	3,221,178	3,404,762
Germany	368	163,866	164,234
Netherlands	111,030	1,758,575	1,869,605
Belgium	228,761	3,987,212	4,215,973
France	3,375,809	34,285,989	37,661,798
Spain (including Gibraltar)	3,205	1,495	4,700
Portugal	479	.....	479
Switzerland	15,838	11,138	26,976
Italy	991,556	5,144,292	6,135,848
Austria and Hungary	.....	1,031,736	1,031,736
Russia, European Ports	13,199	34,113	47,312
Russia, and Siberia, by land frontier	1,724,603	5,516,517	7,241,120
Russia, Amur Ports	95,281	3,099,263	3,194,544
Russia, Pacific Ports	12,228,251	12,671,335	24,899,586
Korea	9,431,450	22,617,954	32,049,404
Japan (including Formosa)	246,940,997	195,006,032	441,947,029
Philippine Islands	2,547,911	1,990,254	4,538,165
Canada	18,887,866	4,181,033	23,068,899
United States of America (including Hawaii)	110,236,706	101,118,677	211,355,383
Mexico and Central America (including Panama)	867	4,052	4,919
South America	10,493	186,021	196,514
Australia, New Zealand, etc.	633,782	733,448	1,367,230
South Africa (including Mauritius)	.....	49,907	49,907
Total Imports	679,529,544	630,809,111	1,310,338,655
Less Re-exports to foreign countries	32,531,863		32,531,863
Total Value	646,997,681	630,809,111	1,277,806,792

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13-185

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Electrical Installations of any Nature

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China Investment & Trading Co., Inc

No. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD

IMPORTERS **CONTRACTORS**

NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA

(*Continued from Page 170*)

The funeral services for E. N. Paizis, who died last Tuesday at his residence in Tientsin after a long illness, were held on Wednesday at the Race Course Road Cemetery. Mr. Paizis was fifty years old and an old resident of Tientsin where he established the business of E. N. Paizis and Company on Rue de France. He had a similar business establishment in Dairen and extensive business interests in Japan.

General Tien Wen-lien, Minister of the Interior, is suffering from a bronchial affection, and has been confined to his bed since June 8. Minister Tien has been well advanced in years. He has been asked by the President to act as Prime Minister half a dozen times, and he persistently declined to accept the offer. If he were well and if Admiral Sah insists upon refusing to continue the function of Acting Prime Minister, he might be again asked to head the Cabinet temporarily.

Private Joseph McNulty, of the U. S. Marines, who was severely injured in an automobile accident on the Peking-Tangshan road last Sunday, is reported as recovering. The physicians entertain the hope that his life might be saved. The chauffer of the motor car taking Private McNulty to Tangshan who tried to flee was arrested by the police. Quartermaster Sergeant John C. Kivett was killed when the motor car turned upside down while passing over a high-grade road.

During the absence of Bielby Alston, British Minister, from Peking, R. H. Clive, of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office in London, will be in charge of the legation as Charge d'Affairs. Mr. Alston will leave Peking for London toward the end of this month. Mr. Clive has served in the British embassies in Rome, Tokyo, Cairo, Berne and Stockholm, and has acted as Charge d'Affaires in some of these embassies. He is expected to arrive in Peking in ten days.

Li Sum-ling, a member of the Ministry of Finance, and Peking correspondent of some newspapers in Hongkong, was arrested last week-end on the charge of having sent to his papers news which were considered as government secrets. The Minister of Finance is now trying to have Mr. Li released. Mr. Li's Cantonese friends are also interesting themselves on his bail. At the time of writing he has not been yet set free. Mr. Li was former editor of the *Peking Daily News*, an English paper in Peking run by Chinese.

Franklin L. Barker, professor of mining and geology at Pei-Yang University, Tientsin, died on on Wednesday of a virulent form of small pox after an illness of only a few days. Funeral services are held at Race Course Road Cemetery on Thursday afternoon. The nature of Mr. Barker's illness was not determined until just before his death. Professor Barker came to China in 1915 to join the faculty of the Pei-Yang University. He was educated at Arburn Seminary, New York, and at the Colorado Schools of Mines. Mrs. Barker, who has likewise been ill, is now at the Isolation Hospital under observation.

The British legation sent a further communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding that the military officers and soldiers who intimidated the officials of the Peking Mukden Railway on the platform of the East Station of Tientsin some time ago be punished and that to guard against such accidents, soldiers accompanying military officers as servants be prohibited from carrying arms into the first class cars. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informally notified the legation that the officer and soldiers concerned had been punished. The legation still insists upon the compliance with its demand that soldiers shall not carry arms into first class cars, and threatens to place foreign guards upon the trains to enforce the demand.

Peking, June 12, 1920.

13-186

Are You Advertising To Reach Chinese?

Every foreign firm in China is established to do business with the Chinese, to seek consumers and buyers among these people. Yet thousands of dollars are being wasted in publicity plans improperly directed to the Chinese people which never reach the goal desired.

YOU would never advertise in a theatrical magazine if you desired to reach the electrical field in your own country, then why should you place your advertising in China in channels which will not and cannot reach the Chinese?

Neither would you send a salesman who could speak no language except Italian to sell your product to a purely English speaking clientele.

Yet every day in China advertisements of all kinds are being circulated which form a parallel to the above illustration.

Advertising is a proven necessity in China—it has brought results to the firms doing the largest volume of business in this country and is building up big business for other concerns. But it is advertising properly handled, scientifically directed to an investigated field, carrying the key to the marketing conditions and economic resources of that field.

This is real advertising.

THE advertising methods of the Chun Mei News Agency, Advertising Department, have been successfully proven. You are making no experiment when you place your account in our hands.

No field of advertising is entered upon until it has been investigated. Our staff of Chinese, who are familiar with Chinese marketing conditions, who know commercial China, have made this possible. Our staff of Chinese translators and artists assure you that no mistake will be made in the pictorial or worded appeal.

Our selection of mediums is made scientifically—mediums that reach the field to which your advertising should be directed—mediums that produce results.

With such an organization at your disposal there is no reason why you should spend your advertising appropriation in a scattered, wasteful way. Make every dollar spent account for itself in results produced by using the Chun Mei system.

WHAT HAS BEEN AND IS BEING DONE BY THE CHUN MEI SYSTEM WILL INTEREST YOU.

CHUN MEI NEWS AGENCY

Advertising Department

34 Nanking Road SHANGHAI Phone: Central—2250

13-187

Thomas W. Simmons & Co. (China) Inc.

Importers of Engineering Products, Chemicals, Paper, Sundry Hardware, Oils, etc.

General Exporters of China Products

INSURANCE

6-7 FOOCHOW ROAD SHANGHAI

News from Central China

The Yu Hsiang Bank, the provincial bank of Hunan formed by General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Changsha, shut down its doors on June 5. There is panic in Chinese financial and banking circles in Changsha.

A banquet was given by the Hankow Chinese Y. M. C. A. on June 11, to members in Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang to celebrate the six annual membership campaign that is now over. About one hundred prominent members attended.

A second teachers' institute for Chinese women will be held in St. Hilda's Girls School, Wuchang, from June 28 to July 3. There was a similar institute at this time last year, and this year it is expected that entries from all missions in Hankow and Wuchang will be made.

During the past week, further purchases of beans were reported, but there was little doing in other products. Prices of Chinese products in the export market of Hankow remained unchanged. The state of the import market remained dull. Clearances were poor and there was no inquiry.

Strict censorship has been instituted on all telegrams, outgoing and incoming, in Hankow during the present period of restlessness. The Chinese Telegraph Administration of Hankow has declared that it will not hold itself responsible for all delays in the transmission of telegrams.

The Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang-Changsha Section, has been burdened with the task of transporting troops for the government since the resumption of internal strife in Hunan. No other line of traffic is possible at present with the present military situation existing in Hunan.

A large foreign style building is nearing completion in the Chinese city of Hankow, and is to be used by the Chinese in opening a modern hospital for Chinese. The hospital expects to have most up-to-date equipments, and all the funds for the building and equipments will be furnished from Chinese subscriptions.

The new building for the Wuchang Chinese Y. M. C. A. will soon be erected as a gift of $50,000 has been made to that association by Captain Robert Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company. Captain Dollar has placed special confidence in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Wuchang, which is exemplified by this generous gift.

Chinese dealers in Japanese cotton yarns now find themselves in very difficult situation on account of the lack of demand created by Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. About ten well established Chinese firms in Hankow have declared themselves bankrupt being unable to market their stocks of Japanese yarns

King Hao Yu, a Chinkiang merchant, and his associates are planning to open a large modern match factory in Kiukiang this year. A capital of $100,000 is being raised from Chinese sources, and premises have been secured to make preliminary arrangements. Besides they are petitioning the industrial authorities of the province for sanction to the enterprise.

The Commencement Exercises of Boone University, Wuchang, will be held on the last day of the spring term, June 26. The autumn term begins September 3, entrance examination being held on September 1. The enrollment this term is 270, with 56 in the college and 214 in the school. The Rev. F. E. A. Shepherd and his wife are new additions to the Boone staff.

NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city 150,000

Population of district 1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,

CHINA

A. B. ROSENFELD & SON

Head Office:

39 Canton Road, Shanghai

ALSO AT

15 Consular Road, Tientsin, China

Cable Address "MAROSE, SHANGHAI"

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OF

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CODES

Shepherds Edition of 1881
A. B. C. 5th Edition (Improved)
Meyer's Atlantic Code 39th Edition

Lieber's, Bentley's, Western Union
Voller's and Private Codes

At the British Consular Court in Hankow on June 8, before C. A. Kirke, Acting Provincial Judge, and the assessors Lanning and Cooper, W. N. Haigh, former secretary of the Hankow Race Club was charged with forgery of certain cash sweep prize tickets in the spring races, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

Five hundred is the estimate of the number of opium smoking dens in Japanese concession of Hankow. Nearly all the famous smoking dens in other concessions of Hankow have removed to the Japanese concession. They den keepers are now doing business in the Japanese concession in a very open way, and smokers find the Japanese concession their favorite haunt.

A motor passenger launch service has been inaugurated on the Han River by Nielsen, Winther and Company of Hankow who have been interesting themselves in motor propulsion for river craft in Central China. It is understood that the motor passenger launch has already become a favorite among the Chinese on account of its better accommodation and speed.

The Ault and Wiborg Company, dealers in printing inks, printing supplies, papers and aniline dyes in Shanghai, have opened their office in Hankow this week. This is the first American firm of the kind in Hankow. Z. D. Sung, the assistant manager in Hankow, is arranging for the opening of business in town. Their address is 13 Vakhovitch, Russian concession, Hankow.

At a meeting held in Hankow on June 6, the following officers were elected by the Chinese Industrial Promotion Seciety of Hankow; president, Hsu Yung-ting, general manager of the Tso Hsin Factories, Wuchang; vice-president Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, Hanyang; and treasurer, Cheng Wu-chou, local sub-manager of the Bank of Communications.

E. Gordon Lowder, Commissioner Customs in Hankow, gave an at home at the Hankow Race Club on June 9, in honor of Rear Admiral Borret, who is visiting Hankow from Peking. He was entertained by the governors of Hupeh in Wuchang on June 10. Rear Admiral Borret's visit here is in connection with the action to be taken in the suppression of piracy on the upper stretches of the Yangtze River.

The rich people in Changsha and other places in Hunan are coming to Hankow daily in large numbers to keep themselves away from impending dangers in Hunan caused by the present military situation. They are living mostly in the foreign concessions of Hankow, thus making the rentals here go up exceedingly high. Among them are the families of military leaders in Hunan. The family of General Chang of Changsha is now already in the concession.

A small informal meeting was held on June 6, at St. Lois School to discuss the opening of a kindergarten for Chinese in Hankow next fall. The concersus of opinion was that a kindergarten would fill a long felt want in the Chinese community of Hankow. Another meeting will be held this afternoon at the home of Deaconess Edith Hart of the American Church Mission, and an advisory council of Chinese and foreign leaders will be formed to look after the formation of the kindergarten.

The Chinese press in Hankow are carrying editorials and favorable comments on the following

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statement made by Honorable Charles R. Crane, new American Minister to China: "From now on it will not make any government popular to try to harass this new Chinese democracy by following the old menacing processes of corruption that have been poisoning and interfering with its internal affairs." Other similar statements made by Mr. Crane are also much applauded by the Chinese newspapers in Hankow.

Yungfeng and Hengshan, two military posts in Hunan, have been captured by the southern forces in Hunan, and Changsha is threatened. Heavy casualties were suffered at the fighting in Hengshan. The northern forces managed to recapture it after serious bombardment, only to lose it again when they failed to get support from outside. General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, has made a demand on the Central government to pay his military expenses. He says he already owes his troops $10,000,000, not including $2,400,000 advanced by other military leaders in Hunan.

The Rev. James M. Yard, of the Methodist Mission in Chengtu, Szechuen, who recently returned from furlough brought with him a motorcycle, the gift of friends in America. It is the first motor vehicle to go west of Hankow, and Mr. Yard spent most of his time demonstrating it to schools and civic bodies in the provincial capital of Szechuen. One day all the newspaper men of Chengtu gathered to see it, and the missionary says that it has given him more publicity than all the usual work which he has done in that city. With the publicity goes a liberal amount of thrill, as might be expected in navigating the first motor vehicle through the narrow streets of a Chinese city. In fact the only comfortable place for riding so far discovered by Mr. Yard has been on top of the city wall.

Hankow, June 12, 1920.

News from South China

Silk has fallen much in price recently, and it is now selling at less than $900 a picul.

J. B. Patell, a Parsee merchant having lived in China, most of the time in Canton for more than forty years, died at Shameen May 31, and was buried at Hongkong.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly has passed a resolution in favor of an early peace in China. The Assembly has addressed notes to both Peking and Canton militarists.

Ho Kim Ng, principal of Nan Wu Middle School, has been re-appointed superintendent of public education in Canton proper to over see the primary schools and to provide for public lectures to the general mass.

A reign of terror is being renewed in Canton and districts at the instigation of the persons in authority. The numerous so called detectives sent out to investigate political cases are again annoying the residents with accusation of being rebel suspects.

H. A. Cartwright, managing director of the Hongkong Daily Press, was entertained at dinner by some twenty newspapermen of Hongkong on the eve of his departure for England on a vacation trip. He left by the *s. s. Delta* June 5, his wife and children accompanying him.

J. K. Choy, vice-president of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong, has been appointed deputy commissioner for foreign affairs in Canton by Civil Governor Yang Wing-tai. Mr. Choy was an adviser to Mr. Yang when the latter was Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung.

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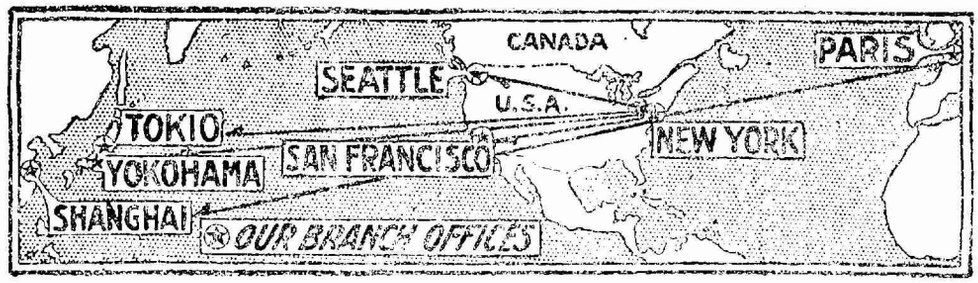

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June 3, was aviation day at Hongkong. Captain Ricou brought his machines and pilots from Macao to entertain the Hongkong public. More than twenty well-known residents, including several ladies, took flights for the first time. Mrs. Ricou was the first lady to fly from Macao to Hongkong.

The Indian police constables in Hongkong have petitioned the Governor that their salaries should be half of the present salaries of the European members of same rank; and that their pension rate should be the same as that of European members of the force, that is two-thirds of the substantive salaries.

The King's Birthday was observed by the Britons in Canton and Hongkong. At Canton, there was a reception at the Canton Club June 3, and in Hongkong, the Governor gave a reception in which the foreign consuls were also present. The military parade and review took place Saturday, June 5.

Dr. J. W. Jamieson, C. M. G., British Consul-General for Canton, left this port May 31, on furlough. Upon the occasion, the British merchants tendered him a reception and the Canton Boy Scouts for whom he has done much, presented him a scout flag. Dr. Jamieson has been Consul-General here since 1909.

The Military government has established a press office for the distribution of news to the public; but according to those who have tried to take advantage of the office, nothing of news value of the right kind is being furnished.

The Boy Scouts Association of China, Canton branch, celebrated its sixth anniversary of organization May 29, with a rally. The boys demonstrated scouting and Civil Governor Yang Wing-tai, as honorary president of the Association, presented prizes and delivered a speech. Scout Commissioner Hin Wong and staff together with C. Y. Chen Kiewoon, president of the Association, inspected the scouts.

The militarists in the two Kwang provinces are now well prepared for the invasion of constitutionalist forces. Entrance to Canton proper through the North, West, and the East River will be impossible for the time being, as every important place along these banks has been fortified. The authorities have forbidden the publication of military movements, and the constitutionalist forces are being termed by the militarists as bandits. So if anything is written in Canton at all, the information must be one-sided.

The boycott movement against Japanese goods is again active in Canton. This time the laborers, the merchants, and the teachers union join in the agitation. The largest stores in the city have all signed their pledge promising to cease further importation of low grade goods. The laboring class is growing in importance. The past successful strikes of tea house and poultry business employees against special taxation in Canton and the recent favorable outcome of the Hongkong machinists strikers have all given the laborers a new impulse.

The Canton Christian Anti-Gambling Society is enrolling 100,000 members to fight against the evil. All schools and public organizations are centers for enrolling men, women, and children to pledge to refrain from gambling and also to discourage others from doing so. The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly has also passed a bill abolishing all gamblings in the province, but it is not believed that the militarists who are now controlling the government will approve of the bill. For the time being force is law, the Military Governor can ignore the legislature altogether by simply declaring that the province is now under martial law and that military orders are supreme.

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The Canton Times the only daily newspaper published in the English language in Canton, was closed by the Military Governor May 30, summarily without giving the management a chance to explain why this journal supported constitutionalism and stood for the leaders like Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and others. The management is taking steps to have the office of the daily unsealed in order to resume publication as soon as possible. The enemy to the constitutionalist cause has been for sometime considering the opening of an English daily, and the close of the *Times* was a step taken to remove competition, aside from discouraging the effort of the constitutionalists to still advocate their cause in Canton.

The Second National Press Conference held in Canton since May 5, adjourned June 4, after holding ten sessions. Some 108 newspapers in seven provinces and more than thirty cities in China were represented by delegates. Among the resolutions passed were the appointments of a committee to organize a Chinese-foreign news service and one to promote a school of journalism. The Conference has altered the constitution of the National Press Association so as to make the organization more permanent and active. The Conference denounced militarism, asking the North and South to come to an early peace, declaring that all loans, treaties, taxes adding to the burden of the people, and whatever acts done contrary to the provisions of the Provisional Constitution of the Republic and without the approval of a legal National Assembly will not be recognized by the people whose opinion the delegates believe they are competent to express and represents.

Canton, June 5, 1920.

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Week's News Summary

CHINA

June 10. Rice continues to rise in price in Shanghai, $300,000 shipment of cereal seized enroute to Japan.

June 15. Rev. W. A. Reimert, American evangelist, killed by forces of General Chang Chin-yao at Yochow.——Changsha fired and looted by Southern troops as Tuchun Chang Chin-yao flees city.——Shanghai carpenters and masons strike for more pay.

June 16. Rumanian Crown Prince arrives Shanghai.

SIBERIA

June 12. Unconfirmed Tokio dispatch say Trotsky has been killed and Lenin in flight, General Brusiloff being new Soviet head.

GENERAL

June 10 Soviets offer gold through London representative to open world trade.

June 11. Socialists gain big lead in German elections.

June 12. Portugal's president, Baptista, died after hemorrhage of the lungs.——General Pershing asks for retirement.

June 13. Wood and Lowden lead for Republican presidential nomination.

June 14. Senator W. G. Harding nominated as Republican candidate for president with Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts as running mate.——Serious unrest reported in Italy.

June 15. Property loss in Ireland during Sinn Fein trouble placed at £2,000,000.——Italy rescinds decree raising price of bread.

June 16. Premier of Egypt narrowly escapes death from bomb.——Lloyd George says Anglo-Japanese alliance does not infringe on China.

Men and Events

C. E. Gauss, formerly U. S. Consul at Amoy, departed for Tsinanfu on Monday, June 14, where he has been transferred.

Hsu Tung-fan, secretary for foreign affairs to the Civil Governor of Shantung Province is in Shanghai on a brief business visit.

The Robert Dollar Company has purchased land on the river front at Ichang, China, for the location of their offices and godowns at that point.

Hsu Yuan, the new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, June 15, and took over his duties from Yang Tcheng, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday.

C. A. Perks, of the San Francisco office of the Robert Dollar Company, has been transferred to the Shanghai office where he will be in the executive department.

R. J. Harrison of The Norton and Harrison Company of Manila and San Francisco is in Shanghai on his way back to the Philippine Islands after a general trip through China.

Diederick C. Oldenborg, representing Aspergen and Company of New York, arrived in Shanghai this week from Harbin where he has been investigating the soya bean oil market.

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The cash collections during the week to the American School Campaign amounted to Tls. 1,610.00 and $201.25, making the total cash receipts to date: Tls. 55,450.92—$10,031.82.

The commencement exercises of the Shanghai American School were held on Thursday evening, June 17, in the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, Shanghai. The class roll consisted of nine graduates.

W. L. Johnstone, former agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company here and recently transferred to the Yokohama office of the company, plans to depart for Yokohama on Saturday, June 19, on the *s. s. Ecuador.*

The engagement is announced of Milton. T. Stauffer, secretary, special Committee on Survey and Occupation, China Continuation Committee, and Miss Marjorie M. Hall, a member of the faculty of the West Gate School, Shanghai.

M. Paul Painleve, former Premier of France, and who held the posts during the war of Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Finance and Minister of War, arrived in Shanghai this week. He is accompanied by a party of three officials.

Captain C. T. Hutchins, American Naval Attache, Peking, accompanied by Mrs. Hutchins, E. M. Mills, civil engineer of Peking, and C. L. Coatman of Kalgan, departed last week for Urga on a short hunting trip in the Gobi desert.

Invitations have been issued for the inauguration ceremony of the Chinese Red Cross Summer Disease Hospital, by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Y. C. Tong of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank.

H. W. Geromanos, vice-president of the Crownsfield Trading Corporation, New York, U. S. A., accompanied by his family arrived in Shanghai this week, on an investigation trip through the Orient. He is planning to depart for Manila the latter part of the week.

The Rumanian Crown Prince, on his way to Japan, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, June 15, on the P. and O. liner *Madras.* The Crown Prince is on an extensive journey and plans to visit America before returning to Bucharest. He has visited Egypt, Ceylon, India, and Hongkong.

Hugo H. Miller, former chief of the industrial division of the Bureau of Education of the Philippine Islands, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, is in Shanghai after a trip through North China where they visited the various educational institutions. Mr. Miller is now connected with the American publishing house of Ginn and Company.

T. E. Doremus, general manager of the E. I. Dupont Export Co., has been elected president of the Rotary Club of Shanghai to replace W. L. Johnstone, who is leaving soon for Yokohama. W. A. B. Nichols of Fearon Daniel & Co., was elected vice-president and H. C. Norman of the China Presss elected to fill the vacancy on the directorate of Mr. Nichols.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Percy B. Joly of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai, and Miss Dorothy Gertrude May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Chambers, at St. Josephs Church, West Ealing, June 19, at 2:30 o'clock. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride, 39 Guildford Road, Seven Kings, Essex.

Twenty students of the University of California, composing the University of California Glee Club are planning to depart for the Orient about June 15, on a three month's tour of Japan, China and the Philippines. They will arrive in Shanghai about July

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The Training School for Nurses will open this fall for its first scholastic year. Women only will be admitted. A four years course of study including theory and practice is presented. Candidates for admission must present certificates of graduation from an approved middle school, or evidence of its equivalent. The English language will be the medium of instruction.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

All candidates for admission to any department are required to take entrance examinations. These will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on August 23rd to 27th, 1920. Applications for admission must be filed not later than August 10th.

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16, where they will play at the Lyceum Theater for one week. The troupe includes, besides singers, a crowd of clever stunt men, and a ten-piece jazz orchestra.

News was received in Shanghai this week of the death of the Reverend W. A. Reimert who was attacked while in the Reformed Church of the United States mission at Yochow and killed by a Honan bandit. Rev. Reimert was a native of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., and has served more than 15 years with the Reformed Church of the United States Mission in Yochow, Hunan, and had recently made plans to return to America on leave.

The Drugs Bill, prohibiting the importation and exportation of dangerous drugs except by license, was read a second time in the House of Commons, in London, on June 11. It was stated by J. L. Baird, under-secretary of State, Home Office, that the chief reason for the government's anxiety was that British representatives in China and Japan had repeatedly referred to the disastrous effect of the morphia and cocaine traffic with China.

Ziang Sun Wan, the Chinese student in Washington, D. C., who on January 29, 1919, shot and killed Ben Sen Wu of the Chinese Educational Mission, was found guilty and given the death sentence by the Criminal Court of Washington, D. C., on May 14, Justice Gould officiating. The sentence will be carried into affect on December 1, at the district jail in Washington. Attorney O'Shea who defended the accused has noted an appeal.

Plans were made for the betterment of conditions in the International Settlement at a general organization meeting of the Shanghai Civic League, on Monday afternoon, June 14. A permanent constitution was adopted at the meeting and an amendment to the new constitution, providing that five members, instead of six constitute a quorum for the committee was adopted. The following persons comprise the new committee: Cecil Holliday, F. Rawlinson, G. E. Peet, A. J. Hughes, S. Levinson, C. C. Nieh, W. G. Hiltner, J. B. Powell, G. A. Fitch, M. Benjamin, Isaac Mason, G. Morgan, H. C. Mei, O. M. Green, and Miss J. Ward.

The committee of the American Song Service at the annual meeting on Sunday, June 20, will present for the consideration of the congregation and Americans in Shanghai generally a definite plan for a permanent American Church organization. The Song Service Committee has received endorsements of the idea from groups of business men, representatives of missionary organizations, and from other churches in Shanghai. The present idea is to develop a church along union community lines, organized under American laws and auspices. The permanent location of the church will probably be somewhere in the western district of Shanghai which is not being served by any church organization.

High Cost of Rice Threatens Industrial Crisis in Shanghai

Rice in Shanghai is now selling at $12 a picul the highest price on record and a result there is considerable fear of industrial trouble in the city. The carpenters and stone-masons, have been on strike for several days and there are rumors of unrest in other industries, some fearing the difficulty may become as serious as it was in Hongkong a few months ago when

there was a strike in almost every industry. In Hongkong the employers of labor were forced finally to grant increases averaging above 30 percent. Shanghai is, however, in a better position than Hongkong owing to the fact that labor is always better paid here than in the British Colony. Several of the largest employers of labor in Shanghai are granting rice allowances, the lead having been taken by the British-American Tobacco Company in its cigarette factories in Pootung. Although this company has increased its wages more than 50 percent since 1915, it was decided recently to grant a rice allowance amounting to an average of $1 per man per month, until the price of this chief article of food comes down to normal. The Chinese municipalities and a number of leading Chinese business men have opened rice exchanges where the product is being sold below the present price. Rice exportation to Japan is given as the chief cause of the present shortage. In some cases several of the Chinese military officials have been charged with commandeering rice supplies presumably for the use of their soldiers and then secretly exporting it to Japan for sale at highly inflated prices in some cases reported as high as $25 a picul.

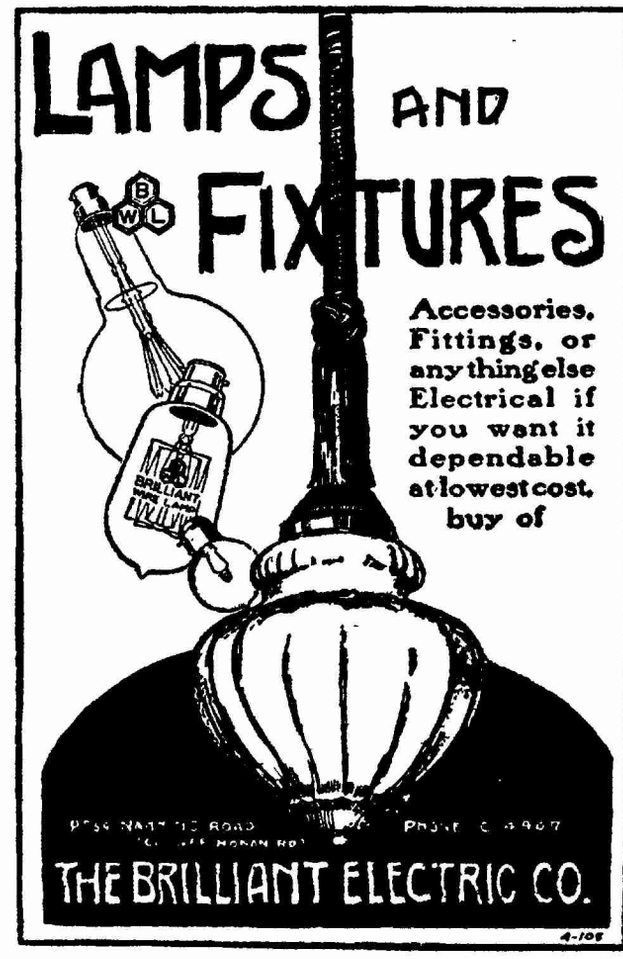
Annual Meeting of Chamber of Commerce

The fifth annual meeting and dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce of China was held Friday night, June 18, at the American Club, Shanghai. The annual report of the chamber was submitted by J. Harold Dollar, president. Other matters of business consisted of the balloting for members of the executive committee and the election of officers for the coming year, amending the by-laws of the Chamber and the submission of the annual reports of the treasurer, the arbitration committee, and the membership committee. Paul Page Whitham, U. S. Trade Commissioner, was elected to honorary membership.

The address of the evening was made by C. C. Batchelder, acting commercial attache of the American Legation, Peking. Mr. Batchelder is a graduate of Harvard and of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was long identified with the lumber interests in the eastern section of the United States. In 1914 he retired from business to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, resigning this position in 1916 to make commercial investigations for the Philippine government and individuals in Eastern Asia from Japan to Bombay. During the war he was field director of the Red Cross at Fort Sill, Okla., and served afterward in several cities of the United States as a representative of the war trade board. He came to China as acting commercial attache in the absence of Julean Arnold last winter.

Exchange Slump Brings Cotton Piece Goods Crisis

The recent drop in silver from a tael value of approximately G. $1.40 a few months ago to the present price of G. $.89 has brought a crisis in the Shanghai cotton goods and cotton yarn markets that may have dire results if silver should remain at its present status or decline further. Chinese dealers who bought heavily a few months ago are now faced with financial difficulties in accepting deliveries of goods, especially English merchandise. The metal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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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13-199

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Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

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and chemical markets are also affected as well as the American cotton piece goods markets but not in such serious proportions. Chinese piece goods dealers in Shanghai, who act on behalf of merchants and consumers in the interior, usually operate on very small margins and a sudden change in the exchange situation always brings difficulties. Meeting of Chinese dealers in piece goods and yarn have been held in the last few days to consider the situation and foreign dealers are also giving the matter consideration. It is reported that the American and British Chambers of Commerce in association with the foreign banks may hold a general conference with the Chinese dealers and banks to arrive at a definite policy for handling the situation. The British market is more seriously affected owing to the fact that merchandise manufactured for China is "special goods" and is not salable in any other market. American cotton goods is made in "standard" widths and lengths and can probably be transferred to other markets or consumed at home. The chief cause of the present difficulty seems to be with the native dealers who speculate heavily and provide no reserve for a "rainy day" of adverse markets. Since there is no over supply in the market, the leading dealers hope to be able to weather the present difficulty, providing full cooperation may be effected among the Chinese and foreign dealers here and the manufacturers in America and England.

American Officials Now Resident in China

The following are the American diplomatic, consular and judicial officials in China:

Charles R. Crane, American Minister, Peking.
Charles D. Tenney, Councillor of Legation, Peking.
Col. W. S. Drysdale, Military Attache, Peking.
A. B. Ruddock, First Secretary, American Legation, Peking.
Willys R. Peck, Chinese Secretary, American Legation, Peking.
C. J. Spiker, Assistant Chinese Secretary, American Legation, Peking.
Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, Peking.
C. C. Batchelder, Acting Commercial Attache, Peking.
Lynn W. Meekins, U.S. Trade Commissioner, Peking.
C. S. Lobingier, Judge, U. S. Court for China, Shanghai.
C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, Shanghai.
Chas. C. Eberhardt, Consul-General at Large, Peking.
E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General, Shanghai.
M. F. Perkins, Administrative Consul, Shanghai.
Algar E. Carleton, Consul, Amoy.
H. Gilbert King, Vice-Consul in Charge, Antung.
Leo A. Bergholz, Consul-General, Canton.
Carl D. Meinhardt, Consul, Changsha.
Stuart K. Lupton, Consul, Chefoo.
Paul R. Josselyn, Consul, Chungking.
Ernest B. Price, Consul, Foochow.
Max D. Kirjassoff, Consul, Dairen.
P. S. Heintzleman, Consul-General, Hankow.
Douglas Jenkins, Consul, Harbin.
Leighton Hope, Vice-Consul in Charge, Hongkong.
Albert W. Pontius, Consul-General, Mukden.
John K. Davis, Consul, Nanking.
Myrl S. Myers, Consul, Swatow.
Stuart J. Fuller, Consul-General, Tientsin.
Clarence E. Gauss, Consul, Tsinanfu.
John K. Caldwell, Consul, Valdivostok, Russia.

The American College Club of Shanghai

Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, President

A club, with its paramount aim being to afford opportunities for college women to renew and continue the interests of college days, to preserve and perpetuate the traditions of their alma maters, to extend hospitality to distinguished visitors, and to unite in any suitable undertaking of general interest, was organized in the spring of 1915 by the college women in Shanghai (Chinese and foreign) who were graduates of American universities and colleges. The membership started with more than fifty American women.

Since the time of the organization of the club, it has grown to a considerable extent and now boasts of a membership of more than 100. Any woman who is a graduate of an American college having a full four year's course and granting a Bachelor's degree, is eligible for active membership and those having at least one year's training are entitled to associate membership. The meetings of the club are held the last Tuesday in each month and at these meetings which tend to be purely sociable, the Chinese and foreign women mingle. There are about ten Chinese women members, who are graduates of the various colleges in America and Miss Mayling Soong, a graduate of Wellsley college is vice-chairman and at the present time acting chairman in Mrs. J. W. Baldwin's place, while absent in America. The other officers in addition to Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, president, are: Miss Mayling Soong, vice-chairman; Miss Gertrude Oldroyd, secretary-treasurer. Persons who have served as presidents of the American College Club are Mrs. H. P. Sailor of St. John's University (now in America) who served as the first president for two years, succeeded by Mrs. W. H. Lacy, wife of Dr. Lacy of the Methodist Publishing House; and following Mrs. Baldwin, the present chairman.

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NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Instructions have been received from the Department of State that, on and after July 1, 1920, all applicants for Passports, both Regular and Emergency, will be charged a fee of U. S. $1.00 for the application, and U. S. $9.00 for the passport. Applications for Department Passports which cannot reach Washington prior to June 25th next must bear $10.00 fee stamps.

On and after July 1, 1920, all aliens, other than officials, will be charged a fee of U. S. $1.00 for execution of visé, and U. S. $9.00 for the visé, of passport for travel to or through the United States.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
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Linson E. Dzau, actg Secretary & Treasurer
S. U. Zau, General Manager
S. S. Chow, Assistant General Manager
S. F. Chao, Export Manager

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Since the club was organized mainly for sociable reasons it has, however, attempted to be of help to outside sources as well. The College Club has entertained the students of the American School and also devoted funds for the upkeep of the American School library. Magazines, books, and pictures have been donated from time to time. The list comprizing the membership of the American College Club and their respective schools, follows:

MEMBERSHIP LIST
of
THE AMERICAN COLLEGE CLUB OF SHANGHAI

Anderson, Mrs. Elam J., Cornell; Bailey, Miss Margaret H., Barnard; Bakeman, Mrs. Percival R., Wellesley; Baldwin, Mrs. J. Warren, Boston U; Benjamin, Mrs. Maurice, Ottawa U; Bills, Mrs. Fred P., Wells; Black, Mrs. Joel H., Juanita; Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., Milwaukee Downer; Brown, Miss Daisy, Iowa State; Bryan, Miss F. Catharine, Hollins; Burdick, Miss Susan M., Alfred U; Cavanagh, Mrs. M. J., Knox College; Challoner, Mrs. G. T., U. of N. Dakota; Carter, Miss Hester P., Grinell; Chu, Mrs. T. C., Wellesley; Clark, Mrs. J. C., Oregon Agri.; Chen, Mrs. C. C., Mt. Holyoke; Chur, Mrs. Fred C., Valparaiso, Ind.; Coppock, Miss Grace L., U. of Nebraska; Crofoot, Mrs. J. W., Alfred U.; Dadisman, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Washburn; Davis, Mrs. Alfred C., Alfred U.; Davis, Mrs. H. Eugene, Alfred U.; Dreher, Mrs. E. S., Bernard; Dunbar, Mrs. Philip., Colby; Espey, Mrs. J. M., U. of Wisconsin; Fitch, Miss Alice R., Wooster; Fullerton, Miss Caroline, U. of Minnesota; Fullerton, Dr. Ellen C., U. of Minnesota; Gamewell, Mrs. Frank D., Northwestern; Gold, Mrs. John K., Ripon; Gold, Miss Mary, Wellesley; Grabill, Miss Ada A., Drury; Hall, Anne S., Mt. Holyoke; Han, Miss Mie Ung, Mt. Holyoke; Hand, Miss Katharine, Washbrun; Hearn, Mrs. T. A., U. of North Carolina; Higgins, Miss Ruby E., Mt. Holyoke; Hiltner, Mrs. Walter G., Nebraska U.; Holt, Mrs. Henry D., U. of California; Hopson, Mrs. W. D., Columbia; Huie, Miss Alice O., Columbia; Hutchinson, Mrs. T. Paul, Ottawa U.; Johnson, Mrs. T. Niel, Meredith; Johnson, Miss Elizabeth; Meredith, Kethley, Miss Pearle, Hillmain; Kung, Mrs. H. H., Wellesley; Lacy, Mrs. William H., North Western; Lang, Mrs. Robert, Wellesley; Lenhart, Miss Laura, Smith; Lester, Miss Emma S., Peabody; Little, Mrs. L. K., Simmons; Lockwood, Mrs. William W., De Pauw, Lowrie, Miss Mary, Washburn; Lunkley, Mrs. R. E., U. of Wasington; Mabee, Mrs. Fred C., Radcliffe; Mayhew, Miss Abby Shaw, Wellesley; McCausey, Miss Elcy T., Wellesley; McCracken, Mrs. Josiah C., Columbia; McLain, Miss Alma R., U. of Missouri; McRae, Mrs. C. F., Smith; MacRae, Mrs., U. of Washington; Marshall, Mrs., Calder., Mei, Mrs. H. C., Barnard; Mitchell, Miss Marian S., Wellesley; Muir, Miss Winifred F., Indiana State; Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., Ottawa U.; Pau, Miss Myoh, Wesleyan; Peter, Mrs. W. W., Chicago; Porterfield, Mrs. Millard M., Bryn Mawr; Powell, Miss Margaret C., U. of Missouri; Price, Mrs. Maurice T., Columbia, S. C.; Pulver, Mrs. H. E., U. of Wisconsin; Pyle, Miss Martha E., Peabody; Raven, Mrs. Frank J., Wellesley; Rawlinson, Mrs. Frank J., Syra cuse; Remer, Mrs. Charles F., U. of Minnesota; Rhodes, Miss Amy S., Bates; Rietveld, Miss Harriet A., Iowa State; Row, Mrs. William E., U. of Colorado; Savage, Miss Ruth C., Mt., Holyoke; Seeman, Mrs. F. J., Iowa State; Seesholtz Miss Anne G., Western Reserve; Snoke, Mrs. John H., Dickinson; Soong'

Continued on Page 196

The American Woman's Club

Mrs. W. H. Lunt, President

More than 500 American women in Shanghai are members of the American Woman's Club and enjoy the varied interests of its separate divisions. The growth and expansion of the club can well be noted when it is found that organization took place with a small group of some 20 American women, who decided upon the formation of a club for the American women in Shanghai. Now the club is functioning not under one unit but has been divided into three departments with separate officers and leaders, giving to each member of the club an opportunity to center her interests where desired. The latest and by far the most valuable idea that has been promoted is that of the publication of an *American Woman's Club Annual,* which will eventually become the written record of the activities of the American women in social welfare, musical and art investigation, and literary development in China and the Orient. Three thousand women in all parts of the Far East and the United States are being notified of the publication of the year book and eventually will be included in its composition. The book itself represents the first concerted effort upon the part of the women of any nationality to make permanent the part being played by woman in the development of the Far East. The copies of the *Annual,* it is hoped, will be ready for distribution about July 1, and will be a book with a heavy sepia cover, containing about 250 pages with a dozen or more choice, full page photographic reproductions as illustrative material, and will be a valuable possession.

The club has been divided into three separate departments known as: The literary department, the social service department, and the musical department.

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The Literary Department during the past year has concentrated on the study of Chinese art, embroideries, jades, porcelains, bronzes, rugs, paintings, and textiles, and interesting papers prepared by members of the club were read at the regular meetings of the department held usually on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. The members have been very fortunate in having the opportunity of visiting private and rare collections of persons in Shanghai, illustrating their subjects.

The music department during the past year has devoted its time to the study of British composers, and several instructive papers have been read at the different meetings with selections given by members of the department. A chorus, consisting of more than 20 voices, was organized and conducted by Professor Zalsman. The chorus held weekly rehearsals and gave several numbers before the regular meetings of the club and also at other entertainments.

The social service department has devoted its time partially to social uplift work among the refugees who have come to Shanghai this year in large numbers and have superintended many social functions, as well. Receptions for prominent persons visiting Shanghai, entertainments for sailors from the U. S. S. warships in harbor, and a series of bridge parties held at the Columbia Country Club have been supervised by this social group.

One of the leading social events of the year of the club is the garden fete, where all the members and their guests assemble. The garden fete was held recently at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Dommer, and a large attendance was present, tea was served followed by dancing.

The American Woman's Club is considered one of the largest organizations of American women in the Far East and as is expressed by many visiting women, "a club of American women such as the one in Shanghai to bid you welcome upon arrival in the East makes a newcomer feel at home."

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: president, Mrs. Frederick Sites; first vice-president, Mrs. R. I. Clapp; second vice-president, Mrs. N. E. Lurton; recording secretary, Mrs. H. E. Pulver; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. C. Davis; treasurer, Mrs. Lunkley. Board of Directors, Mrs. W. H. Lunt Mrs. R. H. Gregory, Mrs. R. A. Squires, and Mrs. A. P. Parker.

Continued from Page 194

Miss Mayling, Wellesley; Squires Mrs. R. W., U. of Minnesota; Stafford, Mrs. R. A., Vassar; Stites, Miss Alvalyn, Goucher., Stockton, Mrs. G. C., Colorado State; Sun, Mrs. Yat Sen, Wesleyan; Tenny, Mrs. A. S., Smith; Throop, Mrs. M. H., Cornell; Tong, Miss E-Ling, Wellesley; Tuttle, Miss Lelia J., Columbia; Webster Mrs. James B., Iowa Wesleyan; Wells, Miss Laura P., Mt. Holyoke; West, Miss Anne M., Milton; White, Mrs. Frank J., Ottawa U.; Whiteside, Mrs. Joseph, Vassar; Whitmore, Dr. Clara B., Iowa State; Wilbur, Mrs. H. A., Ohio State; Wong, Miss Z. Y., Wellesley; Wood, Miss Arra J., U. of Washington; Yang, Miss Grace, Mt. Holyoke.;

Chinese Government Railways
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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Mr. Lamont and his Mission

From the British Chamber of Commerce Journal, (Shanghai)

The Chinese have been attaching to the visit of Mr. Lamont (of J. P. Morgan and Co., representative of the American banks in the International Banking Consortium organized in Paris in 1918 for the purpose of financing China's industrial development) to China a significance which it does not possess. They have been imagining that he can be here only for the one purpose of making a loan to China, on terms profitable to his own country. Many no doubt have thought that so big a man could make any transactions he chose, and that conditions could be easily settled provided they were sufficiently advantageous to America. Mr. Lamont by now must have gone far to disillusion optimists of this kind. He is here not to make loans but to spy out the land, to acquire first hand understanding of the unusual conditions that prevail in this unusual land. He is in the Far East secondarily to talk to the Japanese. One may make a very good guess at what Mr. Lamont has been trying to impress upon them, not only on account of his own country but on behalf of her associates, Great Britain and France. All three are anxious to work with the Japanese, because they recognize the strong position of Japan *vis-a-vis* China and the supreme importance to her of her position in this country. At the same time Mr. Lamont must have been telling the Japanese that the three countries which he represents, not to mention the world at large, also have an enormous interest in China, and that all are united in regarding it as inadmissible that Japan shall have any exclusive position in what is universally regarded as one of the greatest markets in the world. He must have at least hinted to the Japanese that the unusual conditions that prevailed in the world during the war have been greatly modified and that the liberties which Japan has been taking in China whilst the other Powers were busily engaged elsewhere cannot be continued—that is, if Japan wishes to remain on cordial terms with the rest of the world. The Japanese on their part ought by now to have come to a realization of the situation in the Far East. They are in very hot water in China; every Russian in Siberia, except Semenov and a few of his kind, is white with fury against them; Korea is in a state of suppressed revolt against the tyranny of their rule; while in their own country political discontent is simmering.

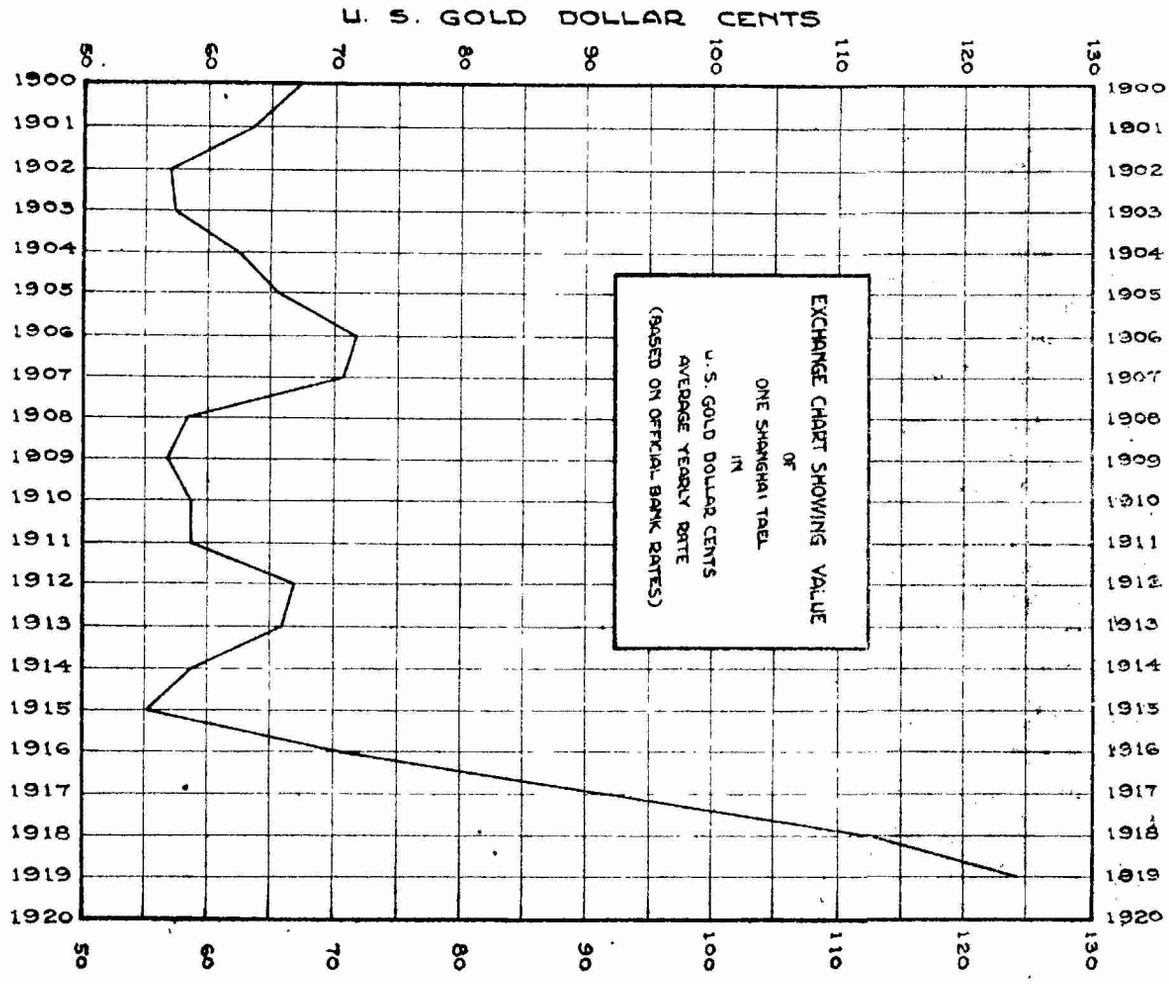
All the difficulties that are arising before Japan are due to the character of the government, which is notoriously reactionary and autocratic. It is, in fact, government of the kind that through insane ambition has brought Germany to the dust. The industrial interests of Japan see very well where the trouble is, and deplore the policy pursued in China, and now in Siberia. The foreign trade of Japan has been sharply checked of late, and there has been a great slump in values at home. The consequence has been an all round chastening of spirit, and it will be remarkable indeed if there is not an early change in the attitude of Japan toward her weaker neighbors. Japan for the time being is strong enough to do as she pleases with China, Korea and Eastern Siberia, but the doing as she pleases is reacting against her, by making her intensely unpopular. Some such lesson is what Mr. Lamont must have been reading to the Japanese, and there can be little doubt that they are in a receptive mood.

In China Mr. Lamont finds two parties, the party out of power which warmly welcomes the Consortium and the other part which has sold itself to the Japanese, and which does not welcome his ideas at all. This latter party has had a very pleasant experience of the Japanese. Money galore has been poured out into its lap without any restrictions as to expenditure. There have been bonds, but the signing of these has cost the signers nothing, and they have not cared that poor old China will have to pay in the end. They have got rich on the Japanese money and they would like to see the process continued indefinitely. Mr. Lamont tells them when they ask him for an immediate advance that he and his associates want controllable security and that they will not give a penny except under a system of supervision that will make irregularity impossible. That will never suit the book of the gentry who have had dealings with the charming Mr. Nishihara and the other easy brokers who have been distributing Japanese wealth. Control and audit are anathema to them, yet without these restrictions it would be folly to lend to any Chinese government possible in present conditions. It is being urged that the difficulties in which China finds herself are due to the inordinate number of troops, and that if funds were available for disbandment financial equilibrium would speedily be restored. That, however, is only half the truth. The real trouble is that the personal ambitions of individual Chinese lead them to maintain large armies for the furtherance of their own designs. Marshall Tuan and Little Hsu are warm advocates of disbandment on a large scale, but their idea is to disband the forces of their political opponents and to preserve their own intact. Little Hsu indeed is now endeavoring to add another division to his own command. The problem therefore is not only to secure disbandment of troops presently in existence but to devise some kind of guarantee against the recurrence of the military evil. As things are disbandment might be secured, only to have new Tuchuns arise backed by hordes of scalliwags who would resume the process of eating up the national revenues. For the making of loans for productive purposes there is nothing to prevent the Consortium commencing operations at once, provided loans can be floated abroad. But administrative loans for the use of the government are another matter. They can be made with profit to China only when there is some assurance that the evil sought to be cured cannot arise again in the immediate future.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI



Federal Corporation Act

Judge Lobingier has received from Congressman Reavis of Nebraska copies of H. R. 13,770, being the proposed amendment of the Corporation Act of Congress of 1903 indorsed by the various American organizations in China. The bill consists of but four sections and contains all the new features desired by said organizations. It was introduced in Congress on April 23, but could not be reached before adjournment. The proposed amendments are as follows :

To amend certain sections of the Corporation Act of Congress of March 2, 1903 (Thirty-second United States Statutes at Large, pages 947-952), extended over American citizens in countries where the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction by the provisions of section 4086 of the Revised Statutes, as interpreted by the judicial decisions thereunder.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Corporation Act of March 2, 1903, be so amended as to read as follows :

"Section 1. That three or more adult persons, a majority of whom shall be citizens of the United States, may, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, form, in any such country, a corporation to engage therein, or in other foreign countries, or in the noncontiguous Territories of the United States, in any lawful enterprise except the business of discounting or issuing, for circulation as money, bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, of receiving deposits of money, or foreign coins, or buying and selling bills of exchange.

"Sec. 2. That section 6 of said Act be amended by striking out the phrase 'residents of the district of Alaska' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'citizens of the United States.'

"Sec. 3. That section 23 of said Act be amended by striking out the words 'publish weekly for three successive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the district of Alaska' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'file in the offices where its articles of incorporation are filed."

"Sec. 4. That said Act be further amended by adding thereto the following provision :

"Sec. 24. Corporations organized under this Act shall be exempt from all Federal taxation except such filing or other fees as shall be prescribed by the judge of the court with whose clerk the articles of incorporation are filed."

Amos Bird Company to Double Capacity

The Amos Bird Company, the first American firm to engage in a manufacturing enterprise in China, is now after five years of experience, engaged in doubling the capacity of its plant. The plant is located on Yangtszepoo Road, Shanghai, and is engaged in the manufacture of egg products for the American market. The present capacity is 1,000,000 eggs daily. The products include dried and frozen egg yolk, egg albumen, and frozen whole-egg, that is, yolk and albumen mixed. The product is used in America in restaurants, bakeries, and in the confectionery and candy industry. The frozen product is shipped in refrigerator ships to

the Pacific Coast where it is transferred to refrigerator cars and is delivered to the American consumer in the same frozen state as when it leaves China. The dried product is packed in 125 pound tin cases and is ready to use in America as soon as water is added to restore the moisture. There are approximately 700 employes in the plant, and the eggs that are used are collected chiefly along the Yangtsze River and tributary canals. The manufacturing process is secret, but its chief feature is sanitation. Each employe must stand a rigid test for health before admitted to the plant and after admission they are dressed in white clothing laundered daily and extreme care is exercised in their personal cleanliness and health. Every egg that comes into the factory is tested for freshness and all not first class are discarded. After the first inspection the eggs must again pass six tests for freshness before finally admitted to the finished process. The present price paid for fresh eggs ranges from $10 to $12 a hundred pounds. The enormous proportions of this industry is shown in the statistics published elsewhere in this issue.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had a more active appearance during the past week and although there has been a fair revival by Domestic Mills, the operations of local professionals have been conspicuous by their absence.

The reports from many sections of the Cotton Belt regarding weather conditions are very encouraging and have commanded considerable attention. The prolonged dry weather up North has undoubtedly retarded the start of the crop; nevertheless, with good, seasonable weather from now on, there seems to be no reason to question, at the present stage of the outlook, the likelihood of a good sized crop even if the climatical conditions should at times appear unfavorable.

Aside from the new crop situation the diminishing movement of actual cotton has stimulated a certain amount of bullish sentiment, especially as the demand for desirable cotton has been fairly active. The other grades, however, have not shared in the demand and this continued neglect has caused a further depreciation in their relative value.

So far the outlook in general is good for an average start on an acreage as large as last year and with a good "Season" in the ground. With an average crop on the present acreage, there should be plenty of cotton in the coming season to prevent any extreme prices.

Yarn.—The market has been keeping steady to firm since our last report was issued. Several new orders have been booked by the domestic mills and spot is keeping steady. From the latest advices from India, the market there is very strong and as a matter of fact prices are 20% higher than those ruling here and, as a consequence, re-sales within the last few days, have taken place between here and India. With the drop in Exchange, future prospects are more than encouraging and considering the bareness of the stocks in the interior marts, a healthy revival is looked forward to as soon as the farmers have attended to their crops.

Liverpool, June 9, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	74.00	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	12.50	,,
Good Middling American, Spot	27.88	,,
,, ,, ,, July	25.44	,,
,, ,, ,, October	24.26	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, June 10, 1920.

New York Market:—

July	38.38	Cents
October	35.42	,,
December	34.40	,,
Spot	40.00	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 6, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach..... Rps. 440 per Khandy

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot	Tls.	32.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf	,,	34.00
,, Nov./Dec	,,	31.25
Shanghai Spot	,,	27.50
,, M-Ginned, May/June	,,	28.00

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Monthly Timber Market Report

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

On account of the sudden drop in exchange, the price of Oregon Pine has risen to Tls. 85.00 basis rate, and corresponding advances have taken place in the prices of other woods.

A revised list of prices is submitted herewith and is effective from the morning of Wednesday, June 9, 1920.

Nominal Quotations Given Hereunder Are Subject to Fluctuation Without Notice. Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on June 9, 1920.

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	Shanghai Tls. 85.00
Native Pine Plank—8' to 12'	50.00
Lauan (Philippine) 4" plank	65.00
6" ,,	70.00
8" ,,	75.00
10" ,,	80.00
12" ,,	85.00
14" ,,	90.00
16" ,,	95.00
18" ,,	100.00
Lumbayao Planks—nominal average	125.00
Lauan (Philippine) Logs (Sawn)	70.00
Teak (Siam) "Golden" Teak in Planks (up to 6" wide) With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 per every additional 2" in width. An extra charge of Tls. 5.00 will be made on orders calling for only one length.	250.00
Teak (Siam) in sawn squares	200.00
Sawn Oak (European an grade) up to 4" wide With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	125.00
Sawn Siberian Mahogany (European grade) up to 4" wide With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	125.00

Hewn Logs:	
Japan Pine	Nominal
White Ash (Sen)	75.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	75.00
Katsura	75.00
Oak	80.00
Laths:	
1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9.00 per 1,000 pcs.	

T. & G. Flooring:	*No. 1* Shanghai Tls.	*No. 2*
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	108.00	93.00
" 1" x 6"	110.00	94.00
" 1¼" x 4"	113.00	97.00
" 1¼" x 6"	114.00	97.00
Chinese Pine Flooring in lengths of 8' to 12' 1" x 4", 1" x 6", 1" x 6",	60.00	
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2", 3", 4", 6",	130.00	100.00
Siberian Mahogany 1" & 1¼" x 2", 3", 4", 6"	130.00	
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	110.00	Nominal
Siberian Mahogany ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	110.00	
Apitong ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	110.00	"
Teak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	150.00	"
Parquetry Strips: 12" to 36" random		
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2" 3" & 4"	100.00	"
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	80.00	"

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: With the exception of a few small lots of fine sizes for Europe at high prices, the market remains quiet. America, for the present, is showing no interest whatever and if this lack of interest continues for a month or two the small purchases for Europe will not be sufficient to maintain prices.

America's buying has become an important factor in the China Steam Filature market as can be seen at a glance from the following figures:

During the Season of 1910/1911
Europe bought .....15,000 Bales
America bought ..... 5,000 "
While during the Season of 1919/1920.
America bought .....23,000 Bales
Europe bought .....11,000 "

America could take considerably more of China Steam Filatures if local Reelers would promptly act on the suggestion made by the American Silk Commission when in Shanghai last April. They strongly recommended the adoption of "Re-reeling" as has been done for many years in Japan and lately installed in Canton. Great care should, however, be taken to make a skein in strict accordance with the American manufacturers requirements. Careful attention should be given to the proper length, width, crossing, lacing and gums in these skeins. That Reelers would be repaid for their trouble is very evident from the fact that America bought 41,000 Bales of Canton Silk in 1919/1920 against 16,000 in 1918/1919, an increase of 25,000 Bales or almost 260%, largely due to the improved reel.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1200
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1050
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 950

Tussah and Tsatlees remain inactive. Quotations are nominal.

Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 770
" Market Chops..... " 730
Tussah Best Chops..... " 425
" Market Chops ..... " 405

General: A little interest has been shown in fine sized China Steam Filatures for Europe on the basis of Tls. 1200 for coarse sizes of Best Chops. Shantung Yellow Steam Filatures also changed hands at:

Filature House No. 1.....Tls. 910
Beautiful Butterfly No. 1..... " 910

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 16th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has ruled rather unsteady during the week and after touching 51¼d. on the 12 inst. is down to 44⅛d. i.e. 4⅛d. lower than last week. The rise was probably due to buying by China against speculative re-sales of T/T on London and a following of Export paper. Advices of silver still appear weak and New York is down to 82 with the cross rate at 3.95. There has been an attempt by the Gold Dealers to strengthen our Exchange Market by the heavy re-sales of T/T on London followed by profit taking in other directions and a fair offering of Export Bills, but unless there is an improvement in general Export business it is doubtful whether the two first mentioned factors can hold our Exchange Market, in view of the weakness reported in silver. The market closed strong principally on account of the operations at Gold Dealers.

Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 36,100,000 a fall of Tls. 1,900,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 18,680,000 a rise of $ 580,000
United States Silver Dollars ..... $ 1,000,000 unchanged
Estimated total in Taels 50,600,000—a fall of Tls. 1,600,000.

†	Average rates for May.	Thursday June 10	Friday June 11	Sat. June 12	Monday June 14	Tuesday June 15	Wed. June 16
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.920	4/7	4/9	5/1 4/9	4/11 4/10	4/7 4/6	4/6
D/Dfts. "	—	4/7¼	4/9¼	5/1¼ 4/9¼	4/11¼ 4/10¼	4/7¼ 4/6¼	4/6¼
4m/s "	—	4/7½	4/9½	5/1½ 4/9½	4/11½ 4/10½	4/7½ 4/6½	4/6½
T/T India	273.780	220	230	246 228	245½ 241½	234 229	240
T/T France	1705.600	1170	1190	1295 1230	1275 1255	1190 1170	1170
T/T N. Y.	113.420	89½	93	100½ 93	97 95	90 88¾	88¾
T/T H'kong	72.260	73⅓	73	74 73	73 73	74 74	74
T/T Japan	44.840	57¼	55¼	51¾ 55¼	53 54	57¼ 58¼	58¼
T/T Batavia	299.620	235	243	260 243	252 247	240 236	236
T/T Straits	39.150	50⅛	48½	45½ 48½	47 47½	50¼ 51¼	51¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	6/3.420	4/11	5/1	5/5½ 5/1½	5/3 5/2	4/11 4/10	4/10
6m/s " "	6/4.670	5/0¼	5/2¼	5/6¾ 5/2¾	5/4¼ 5/3¼	5/0¼ 4/11¼	4/11¼
4m/s " D/P	—	4/11¼	5/1¼	5/5¼ 5/1¼	5/3¼ 5/2¼	4/11¼ 4/10¼	4/10¼
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1861.600	1320	1340	1445 1381	1425 1405	1340 1320	1320
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	123.420	97½	101	108½ 101	105 103	98 96¾	96¾
4m/s " Docs	—	98¼	101¾	109¼ 101¾	105¾ 103¾	98¾ 97½	97½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 10	June 11	June 12	June 14	June 15	Jnue 16
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	45⅝	48⅜	51¼	50⅛	44¼	44
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 242.50	Tls. 236.30	Tls. 252.10	Tls. 254.00	Tls. 255.60	Tls. 256.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.6625	72.70	72.75	72.775	72.7375	72.775
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	2½%	2%	2½%	2%	2%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 52.10
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.94
of Discount	3 m/s. 5⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10¼
" "	4 m/s. 5⅞%	Hongkong on "	T/T 3/5
" "	6 m/s. 5⅞%	Yokohama " "	T/T 2/7½

New Books and Publications

Education for Textile Workers

Educational Review, advisory editor, Nicolas Murray Butler. April 1920. Educational Review Publishing Company, Easton, Pa. and New York City.

THE latest number of this magazine contains as interesting article on the altruistic impulses of high school students which is the result of an investigation by the questionnaire method and a further article of general interest on the ethical value of physical education which might well have been given the title, "In praise of Athletics."

An article of value to those who are interested in vocational education is to be found under the heading, discussions. The author, Henry W. Nichols of the Bradford-Durfree Textile School of Fall River, points out that "practically twenty-five years ago the legislature of Massachusetts passed an act authorizing any city in the state, operating four hundred and fifty thousand or more spindles, to establish and maintain a textile school." Three cities have done so: Fall River, New Bedford and Lowell. Mr. Nichols tells something of the work of these schools and shows the value of this work to the textile industry and the difficulties has been the lack of full cooperation between mill and school. Mill and school must cooperate if the schools are to function properly is a statement that is frequently repeated. The problem of training for the textile industry is hardly more than being considered in China; but when it is taken up seriously, it will be well for those who undertake it to bear in mind the opinion of Mr. Nichols that close co-operation between school and mill is a necessity.

The Chinese Recorder for June

Vol. LI, No. 6. Published by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.

No articles more practical and arousing have appeared in the Recorder for a long time than those contributed by Prof. T. C. Chao of Soochow University under the title. "The Problem of Securing College Graduates for the Christian Ministry." The complaint is heard on all sides that the Chinese Christian churches are not securing ministers who can attract and hold the attention of the best classes of Chinese, and Prof. Chao shows why this is so and makes suggestions as to a remedy. Prof. J. Lossing Buck tells of the manner in which the Presbytarian Mission, Nanhsuchow, Anwhei, is seeking to improve the agricultural conditions of the territory in which it is working, another instance of the practical nature of missionary work. From the editorials and the discussion of the recent annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee, which is called by F. S. Brockman "the greatest instance of missionary co-operation in the world," it is plain that some re-arrangement for larger unity in action on the part of the missions is imminent. The significance of the fact that the national missionary conference of 1907 had no Chinese delegates and the China Continuation Committee now is equally composed of Chinese and foreigners is very properly pointed out.

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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hood, Mississippi; Mrs. H. S. Soneuson, Hongkong; Miss A. Hiller; Mr. and Mrs. G. Browne; C. K. Andrews, Tientsin; Capt. A. T. M. Tuck, New York; H. Curlender, Culcutta; B. C. Haile; Miss A. Lee, Peking; J. R. Teaque; Mr. and Mr. H. M. Geromanos; Miss. Marks; Miss Cattrell, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hall M. Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hill; D. G. Brown; Wm. S. Brand, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barton; Prince Ouchtomsky; W. Geoupareff, Peking; F. H. Leer, Kobe; H. F. Overstreet, Nanking; F. W. Cox, Hongkong; A. C. Abbott; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mabson; E. Tarauger, Tsingtao; H. C. Thomas, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crocker, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Gebanes; F. Jordan, Kobe; G. Allen; Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Toronto; Miss K. Hanna, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Torjersky, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. H. Molden, New York; Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Power; Miss R. Lyman; Miss M Lyman: Mrs. M. G. Chase; Miss Pitchell; Mrs. L. H. Plimpton; Mrs. M. H. Brady; Lt. Con. G. S. Gillespie; A. Van Aken, Holland; S Van Steyn, Holland; Lt. Com. and Mrs. C. McCanly; D. C. Oldenborg; S. G. Wilcox, Peking; Mrs. A. H. Whitney; H. S. Whitney; Paul Kendall; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harper, New York; Miss Harper; Miss Houston; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Whitney; Mrs. M. Parkinson; L. Leon: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McKeon, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Buckey, Portland; L. S. Spafford.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; Mr. and Mrs. C. Dahl, Christiania; Harold Heelrik; G. H. Alvor; L. Danielsen; Capt. C. Faye; Mr. and Mr. John Dewey; Miss Lucy Dewey; Miss Evelyn Dewey; Wong Kwong; A. H. Metzetaor, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodson; Mr. Alice M. Bulmer: Mrs. K. Brooker; B. Podolki; Dalny; D. G. Brown; James Turner; J. Bellsson, Hankow; M. Greenfield, Kobe; A. Turnbull; P. Stinjfleergen, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Rucker, Hongkong; C. Dounemos, Hongkong Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Horkeel, Peking; N. Levin, Tientsin; S. G. Cheng; J. P. Islef, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. J. Kamenomosbsky, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Miller, Peking Wm. C. Jackson, Harbin; Harry Keepers, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Meredith, Harbin; H. J. McCarthy, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Whittaker, Tsingtao; H. E. Heacock, Local; A. D. Merchent, Manila; M. B. Ghoudbee, Bombay.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

June 11, 1920; Cause No. 994; The Robert Dollar Co., v. Barque Chin Pu; on the merits; testimony taken of A. H. Cunningham; and Tomas Reyes; cause submitted on behalf of libellant.

" 11, " Cause No. 1005; Philippine National Bank v. Barque Chin Pu; on the merits; testimony of Tomas Reyes taken; cause submitted on behalf of libellant.

" 11, " Cause No. 997; Klass v. Klass; continued on defendant's application till June 14, at 9 a.m.

" 11, " Cause No. 1008; Klass v. Klass; continued on application of plaintiff's counsel till June 14, 9:00 a.m.

" 11, " Cause No. 992; Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co; trial continued; testimony taken of witnesses Davis. Chiat, Wang Hai Ding, Chen Cuan Poa, Yun Sung Kan, Sih Zu Woong, Wu Nung Chien, Trickey Mottershead and Gilmore for defendant; cause adjourned till June 12, 1920.

" 12, " Cause No. 992; Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co; trial continued; testimony taken of witnesses Mottershead, Perkins, Vanburg, Hammond, & Chang Chung Hoh; cause adjourned till June 16, at 3:00 p.m.

" 14, " Cause No. 997; Klass v. Klass; on the merits; testimony of defendant and Chuan Sing taken; argument by Fleming and Heen in defendant's behalf, plaintiff failing appear; submitted.

" 15, " Cause No. 1023; Ng Kwi Chong, v. Pinkham; on the merits; testimony of plaintiff heard.

" 16, " Cause No. 992; Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co; trial concluded; testimony taken of witnesses Gilmore Mottershead, Stone and Davis in surrebutter; submitted on briefs to be filed.

" 16, " Cause No. 1028; U. S. v. Hutchinson; testimony taken.

" 16, " Cause No. 1029; U. S. v. Davis; testimony taken.

Judgments and Orders:

June 11, 1920; Cause No. 736; In re guardianship of Fitch minors; order for letters of guardianship.

" 12, " Cause No. 961; Steinberg v. Chao Tze Ch'ing; order of dismissal.

" 12, " Cause No. 950; Sun Yuen Lin v. Upham; judgment.

" 14, " Cause No. 791; In re estate of Harold F. Pelton, deceased; order approving distribution.

" 15, " Cause No. 1023; Ng Kyi v. Pinkham; judgment.

" 15, " Cause No. 1008; Isabelle Klass v. Jacques Klass; judgment.

" 15, " Cause No. 997; Jacques Klass v. Isabelle Klass; decree.

" 16, " Cause No. 996; Honigsberg v. Jones; order allowing appeal *in forma pauperis*.

June 16, 1920; Cause No 1006; U. S. v. Richards; sentence.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 1018; U. S. v. Richards; sentence.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 944; In re Estate of Charles Anderson, deceased; order granting leave to sell property.

Miscellaneous Filings

June 10, 1920; Cause No. 1026; In re guardianship of Fitch minors; petition.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 997; Klass v. Klass; answer and cross petition.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 1008; Klass v. Klass; answer.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 445; In re assignment of A. S. Fobes & Co., auditor's report.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 814; Barkley Company, v. Maloney; motion to dismiss.

„ 12, „ Cause No. 830; Hoong Yung Kee v. Esso Company of China; motion to make more specific.

„ 12, „ Cause No. 1027; Zeng Yi Ching v. The Barkley Co; complaint.

„ 14, „ Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel & Co; notice of intention to appeal.

„ 14, „ Cause No. 1008; Klass v. Klass; stipulation.

„ 14, „ Cause No. 791; In re estate of Harold F. Pelton, deceased; affiidavit.

„ 14, „ Cause No. 1020; In re death of T. G. Hunter; coroner's report.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 935; Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co; exhibits.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 1028; U.S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co; objections to bill of exceptions.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 771; In re estate of Charles Swanstrom deceased; petition for leave to pay claims.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 944; In re estate of Charles Anderson, deceased; inventory.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 856; In re last will and testament of Beatrice M. Murdock, deceased; report of administratrix.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 728; In re last will and testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; final report.

June 16, 1920; Cause No. 944; In re estate of Charles Andersen, deceased; petition for leave to sell certain property.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 1029; U. S. v. John Doe; complaint.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 1027 Zeng Yi Ching v. The Barkly Co; summons issued.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 1028 U. S. vs. Hutchanson sentence.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 1029; U. S. vs. Davis; sentence.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 1019; Worthington vs Worthington; summons issued.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 1025; Herrick vs. standard Products Co; summons issued.

Assignments for Hearing

(List of Causes to be called for hearing at the American Consulate General, Tientsin, June 21, at 9 a. m.)

Estate (No. 101) of Vincent A. Renouf, deceased.

Cause No. 530; Civ. No., 194; Estate of Laura Brown, deceased.

„ „ 664; Estate of Murray S. Frame, deceased

„ „ 665; In re Guardianship of Rosamond Frame, a minor.

„ „ 835; Estate of Christine P. Pomeroy, deceased.

„ „ 886; Estate of Oscar M. Sugart, deceased.

„ „ 987; Estate of John H. McMillan, deceased.

„ „ 969; Estate of George T. Hornbuckle, deceased.

„ „ 977; Estate of George R. Loehr, deceased.

„ „ 814; Civil 278; The Barkley Company, Inc., v. Maloney.

„ „ 898; Civil 302; Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc., v. R. N. Kitching.

„ „ 935; Civil 318; Dokoulchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co.,

„ „ 945; Civil 321; Fearon, Daniel & Co., v. Hall.

„ „ 946; Civil 322; Fearon, Daniel & Co., v. Hall.

„ „ 976; Civil 331; In re Liquidation of Hugh Gunn.

„ „ 999; Civil 342; Ying yu Chang v. Re du Jardin.

„ „ 1000; Civil 343; Hsieh Po-hsiang v. Shippers' Commercial Corp.

„ „ 1001; Civil 344; Lung Chu v. Sino-American Trading Corporation.

„ „ 1003; Civil 345; Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers' Commercial Corp.

„ „ 1009; Civil 350; Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers' Commercial Corp.

„ „ 1010; Civil 351; Hartman v. Hartman.

„ „ 1017; Civil 353; Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs.

„ „ 1021; Civil 355; Ullrych v. Asia Banking Corporation.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., PLAINTIFF, vs. CARAVEL & CO., INC., DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 888; filed June 10, 1920*)

SYLLABUS

Agency: *Ostensible authority.* A subordinate employe in a local office in charge of another, neither of whom has actual authority to negotiate an exchange contract, derives no ostensible authority therefor from the mere fact of occupying such office with his superior.

Messrs. White Cooper, Master & Harris, by Mr. Harris, for Plaintiff.

Messrs. Fleming Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan for Defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The amended petition in this cause alleges that

> "On the 29th day of September, 1919, the defendants entered into a contract with the plaintiff (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) for the purchase by the defendants from the plaintiff of the equivalent in gold dollars of Tls. 18,000.—at exchange 133½ September delivery."

It is further alleged that "an order to fix the exchange was given to" an exchange broker by "defendant's manager on the instructions of Mr. Meyersohn, the defendant's director." This entire averment is denied in the amended answer and the sole question is whether defendant entered into such a contract as is here alleged.

There is considerable controversy as to the status and authority of the party who is designated in the above excerpt as "the defendant's director." His name appears on defendant's letter head (Ex. 1) tho not with any title. He left here on October 4 and defendant endeavored to have his deposition taken in Yokohama but before the interrogatories reached there Meyersohn had left for New York and plaintiff objected to a continuance for taking the deposition at that place. His successor with defendant here testifies that Meyersohn, like himself, was "in charge" of the local office but that the contract of employment of each contained the limitation

> "that he will not consummate any sale or deal without first receiving the confirmation of"

the company and that such is the invariable practice in all transactions.

Other portions of plaintiff's evidence, however, render the question here not so much one as to the authority of Meyersohn as the capacity in which he acted during the negotiations which gave rise to this proceeding. For the details of the transaction plaintiff relies mainly on the testimony of the one designated in the petition as "defendant's manager" but who, according to its present representative, "was no more than a clerk when Meyersohn was here." This employe states that he had no power of attorney and that any contracts negotiated by him were "subject to Meyersohn's approval." As regards the beginning of this particular transaction he testifies:

> "Q. What was the first thing Mr. Meyersohn said to you with regard to exchange?
> A. To ascertain the quotations from the banks for demand draft on New York for $34,000.00 gold." * * *
> Q. Did you obtain any quotations?
> A. I telephoned to the Hong Kong Bank and they quoted $130\frac{3}{4}$.
> Q. Did you report that to Mr. Meyersohn?
> A. I reported that to him.
> Q. What did he say to that?
> A. He said that if you would get 131 *he* would close for 18,000 taels."

Thereupon, the employe states, he telephoned the broker that

> "*our firm* would like to close for 18,000 taels at the rate of 131 for demand draft New York."

On cross-examination he testified

> "Q. When you showed Mr. Meyersohn this exchange contract, he asked you why the name of Caravel & Co., was mentioned, didn't he?
> A. Not at once. After a little conversation I had with him he asked me why was the name of Caravel & Co., mentioned and I told him—I said 'Isn't it for the firm?' and he said 'No, Caravel & Co., have nothing to do with it' and I said 'That is very easy, you can ask the Bank to change it and issue the demand draft in whatever name you want.'
> Q. He said it was his own contract and not the contract of Caravel & Co.
> A. It appears, eventually."

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is no precise testimony of any specific instructions by Meyersohn to purchase a draft for the *defendant* as alleged in the amended petition. The employe to whom the instructions were given *inferred*, that the purchase was for defendant but unfortunately for plaintiff he (its principal witness) does not claim any specific instructions to that effect.

In argument the case for plaintiff was made to rest not no much on the authority of Meyersohn nor upon the instructions which he gave as upon the fact that the order was placed with the broker by an employe of defendant who occupied the front office with Meyersohn. This, it is claimed, constituted such a "holding out" of authority as to bind the defendant even though the employe was not actually authorized to place the order. Plaintiff, however, cites no decisions, either English or American, on this point nor have we been able to find any which support for his contention to that extent. To the same contention in a somewhat similar case it was observed:

> "There is no claim that the power was expressly given, but the argument is that the power arose out of the nature of the agency, and that plaintiff had a right to assume that the power existed. It is to be remembered that persons dealing with an assumed agent are bound, at their peril, to ascertain, not only the fact of the agency, but the extent of the agent's authority. They are put upon their guard by the very fact that they are dealing with an agent, and must, at their peril, see to it that the act done by him is within his power. It is their right and duty to ascertain the extent of his power, and to determine whether his act comes within the power and is such as to bind his principal. * * * It is argued, however, that Harte would be presumed to have the power which he exercised for the reason that he was agent of a corporation, and corporations act through agents. Under the same circumstances and in like business, an individual would necessarily act through agents; and we do not understand that the presumptions are any different in the case of a corporation than an individual." [1]

The foregoing appears to state the law correctly for any Anglo-American jurisdiction. A principal may be liable, indeed, for acts performed under the agent's ostensible authority; but that is usually where similar acts have been permitted with the principal's knowledge. [2] In the case at bar the employe who placed the order states that he never knew of any other exchange contracts on the part of defendant while the present manager says that it has never been the policy of defendant to deal in exchange at all. There was consequently no "holding out" on that ground and we have been unable, we repeat, to find judicial support for it in the mere fact that the employe who placed the order occupied the same room with the one who was in charge of the local office.

The evidence, therefore, leads inevitably to these conclusions: (1) Meyersohn was without authority, except as confirmed, to negotiate an exchange contract on defendant's behalf; (2) there is no specific evidence that he attempted to exercise such authority; and (3) any instructions which he gave regarding the purchase in question were on behalf of, and bound only, himself.

It follows that plaintiff's averment that the "*defendant* entered into a contract with plaintiff" remains unproved and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by its complaint and that defendant recover its costs.

1. Merchants National Bank v. Nichols, 223 Ill. 41, 78 N. E. 38, 7 L. R. A. (N. S.) 753.
2. Corpus Juris, II, 463; Jefferson Hotel Company v. Brumbangh, 168 Fed. 867; Burton v. Burley, 13 Fed. 811.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St, John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan's Railway Program in China

References: Pp. 64-66, iii,

Questions: 1. Why has China been so wary of too rapid railroad building? 2. Name the railroads controlled by Japan in Chinese territory. 3. What difference is pointed out between the management of Japanese and that of other foreign railroads in China? 4. What effect will the proposed Kiukiang-Foochow line have on Japan's power in China? On Great Britain's power in the Yangtse valley? 5. What are suggested as Japan's probable schemes for Tsingtao? 6. How does Japan's need of iron effect China? 7 Study carefully the concluding paragraph, and use it as the subject of a class composition.

Topic 2: The Death of Dr. Morrison

References: Pp. 57-8.

Questions: 1. Of what nationality was Dr. Morrison? 2. Where was he born? 3. When did he first become known in China? 4. What was his position during the Boxer trouble? 5. What was his relation to Pres. Yuan? 6. What has become of the Morrison Library of works on China?

Topic 3: Chinese and Foreign Opinion on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

References: Pp. 59,60,61,62,94-5.

Questions: 1. What do you think will be Great Britain's answer to question 1. on p.59? 2. What does China point out as to the relation of the League of Nations to a new Alliance? 3. Is this argument logical? Why? What will be the possible effect on the position of the League? 4. What does Mr. Jernigan point out as to Japan's remarks *re* protection of shipping in the Pacific and Indian Oceans during the war? Does this affect the Alliance? 5. What effect has the attitude taken by the government had on the attitude of the Chinese people toward the government? 6. How has the breakup of Russia affected the need for such an Alliance?

Topic 4: Foreign Opinion on Civil Strife in China

References: Pp. 95-6,97-8,68.

Questions: 1. What reference to China's internal affairs has been made by Minister Crane? 2. What is the meaning of this remark? 3. What are considered to be the main reasons for the civil strife in China? 4. What is the present condition of affairs in Shensi, Szechuen, and Hunan? 5. What is the effect on foreign countries of the continual strife between the parties in China?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Admiral Sah Chen-ping

References: Pp. 69,70,72,74,76.

Questions: 1. What has been Admiral Sah's recent position? 2. What is his regular position? 3. Where was he educated? 3. In what way did he distinguish himself during the China-Japan War? During the Revolution? 4. In what unofficial ways has Admiral Sah shown his patriotism? 5. What are his personal characteristics?

Topic 2: Co-education in China

References: Pp. 92-94

Questions: 1. What is the dictionary definition of Co-education? 2. What proportion of girls are receiving education at present? of boys? 3. What is the meaning of the saying "Girls without learning are perfect in morality"? 4. Show how this applies in the case of boys. 5. What are the cited dangers in co-education? 6. What are the cited arguments in favor of co-education for China? 7. What criticism is made of Mission schools? 8. Show by actual example how this criticism is or is not justified. 9. Name the two girls colleges that exist at present in China. (Note: There is no government college for women in China. For an accurate account of Ginling College consult Encyclopedia Sinica, p. 207.)

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The American Merchant Marine

Peferences: Pp. 88-92.

Questions: 1. What is the reason for the phrase "100 percent American" in the title of this article? 2. What is the meaning of "coastwise shipping?" 3. What is the purpose of this proposed act of Congress? 4. If Americans can get the ships of any other country, for example Japan, to carry goods cheaper than American ships will carry the same goods, is there any reason to prefer American ships? 5. Make a list of the reasons that occur to you. Which of them seem to you to be good reasons? 6. Do you think that the same thing applies to China?

Topic 2. American Cotton in China

References: Pp. 98-102.

Questions: 1. Why has American cotton seed been brought to China? 2. In which regions has it failed? 3. In which regions has the crop of American cotton been successful? 4. What is the writer's opinion as to the reson for this? 5. What is the reason for printing the picture on p. 99? What is the chief cause for the deterioration of cotton in China? 7. Will American cotton cross with Chinese cotton? 8. Does this make the problem of cotton improvement easier or harder? 9. What is Pima and how was it introduced into the United States? 10. What program is proposed for the improvement of Chinese cotton? 11. If American cotton seed is brought to this country and distributed freely, will it be a disadvantage or a disadvantage to China? 12. Will you do your part to warn the people against this danger?

Topic 3. Nantungchow

References: P. 71.

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of the advertisement on this page? 2. Of the eleven features that are listed mark the ones that tell you something you did not know before? 3. Are there any facts about your own city that you think the Chamber of Commerce should advertise? 4. Do you see any business advantage for Nantungchow from such advertisement? Explain.